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HORSEMANSHIP FOR LADIES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

HINTS ON EQUESTRIANISM FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Amongst the most exquisite productions of ancient taste and art is a gem whereon is engraved cupid riding on a lion, to show the power and majesty of love in subjecting the fiercest to his control. Charming as is the emblem, and beautiful as its design, admired through ages, I question whether a graceful woman managing a noble horse does not in herself present a finer living picture of power controlled by gentleness. Who that has



seen our gracious QUEEN, attended by an illustrious cortege, as she passed through the parks, or watched Lady **, or the lovely sisters **, or the Countess **, as, in company with their brothers, or some more favoured esquire, they swept by on their morning promenade, glowing with cheerfulness and health—who is there, I say, but must acknowledge that beauty, majesty, and grace are never so finely displayed as in the enjoyment of equestrian exercise?

Twenty years ago, or even later, it was a rare sight for a Londoner to see a lady on horseback in the parks; but, our youthful Sovereign having set the example and the fashion, there is now scarcely a young lady of rank or respectability but enumerates riding amongst her accomplishments, and, whether deserved or not, is proud of being thought by her friends and relatives a "splendid horsewoman." And yet how few ladies really deserve that envied appellation! Habit may do much, but good riding is neither a habit nor an instinct. Dancing we all know to be an instinctive motion, a natural expression of joy, from David's dancing before the Ark, to the boisterous lumbering, hopping, and stamping of the Savoyard boy round his organ; but mark the dancing of the rustic milkmaid and that of the educated and accomplished lady. The one is a clumsy bound, the other the very poetry of motion. And thus should it be with riding. To be used to a horse, to put on a habit, jump into a side saddle, and gallop along a country lane, are the equestrian accomplishments of many a rural hoyden or suburban



miss;—but to sit a horse through all his paces; firmly, yet gently, to control his impatient curvettings; fearlessly, yet elegantly, to manage him at speed, with a hand firm, yet light; steadily, yet gracefully, to keep the seat; preserving the pose, a balance with ease and seemingly without care; to have the animal entirely at command, and as if imbued with one intelligence,—without loss of temper on the one side or spirit on the other; to unite boldness with modesty, and employ energy without losing delicacy—these

are the qualities peculiar and essential to the lady-like horsewoman, and these can only be acquired by patience and attention to excellent instructions. But more of this hereafter. Let us cast back a glance at days bygone, now a hundred years since, when the novelist describes his heroine as *riding post* from Somersetshire to London, along the Bath road, attended only by her maid, and both on horseback. We sympathise with the fair Sophia and the sleepy Honour, her maid, at the inns on the western road during such a performance; but we seek in the manners and customs of that period some lessons for the present day, when horsemanship, it is to be hoped, is once more, as then, to be the habit and not the exception amongst ladies. How charming the description given by Fielding of his heroine, in his second volume, where she accompanies her father and Tom Jones to their morning chase! How agreeable the images presented to the mind, even though combined with the ludicrous, by the scene in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," where the family ride together to the village church! And what so pleasant on a summer's morning, looking out from the windows of some country mansion on a rural road in Kent, as to fancy the PILGRIMS OF CHAUCER on their way to Canterbury, the nun, the prioress, and the buxom widow; the bells on their palfreys jingling a merry chorus to the ringing laugh of their fair riders! And then the progresses and the processions, the hawking parties of the olden time, we see them now, in all their life, in some of Wouverman's pictures; in that exquisite one of Landseer's, "The Lady of the Castle," too, in feudal times, as she rode with hawk or hound: or in sad pilgrimage to desert mountain plains. How finely portrayed in that charming series of French engravings, "Les Amazones"—which seem to have been just published to bear their undeniable testimony to the truth of regarding the adaptation of equestrian exercise to the display of the exquisite outlines of the female form! Yet, if elegance be so displayed by equestrianism, if a lady on a horse may be so lovely, nowhere are awkwardness or clumsiness so open to comment. The horsewoman is like a statue on a high pedestal above our heads, where its faults are as easily seen as its beauties. And how prone all are to criticise, nay, how ready to condemn, when loveliness, whether at court or in a ball-room, covets our admiration, my fair readers are too well able, from their own experience, to judge. Be it my task then, by a course of instructive "Hints on Equestrianism for the Fair Sex," in future numbers, to lend my humble aid in endeavouring to rescue beauty from ridicule, and give to healthy exercise and recreation the fascination of elegance and grace.

HELENA WALKER,
Mistress of Equitation, Jackson's Unique Ladies' Riding
Schools, Westbourne-park-road, Paddington.

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION,
PALM-MALL.

HOMER sometimes nods: it is, if not a quality, at all events a malady of Art; and if the Old Man Poetical be not exempt from the failing, why should the exorcists of poetry in colours? Too many of these—rather too many—have this year taken advantage of the apology; and we would remind them that it is much easier to retrograde in fame than to advance.

This exhibition, which has lately opened, is always the first of the season, and is looked forward to with interest, not only by artists but by all who are interested in the prosperity of the Fine Arts in this country. As we have hinted, in the present exhibition there is but little to congratulate the Institution upon; for, with the exception of a few pictures, it is very much inferior to former years. This is, only in part, accounted for by the absence of the names of Landseer, Turner, Mulready, and other distinguished academicians from the catalogue of the present year. But, however we may regret the loss of these distinguished members of the art in the present exhibition, we heartily agree with the directors in the plan adopted this year of excluding from the walls of the Institution all pictures which have been previously exhibited in London. By this arrangement young and aspiring artists have a chance of getting their pictures placed in a situation where they may be seen; and, although we have already stated that the present exhibition is inferior to former years, we trust the present arrangement will have the effect of encouraging rising talent, of which there is plenty in this country, if properly encouraged and brought forward.

To our mind the gem of the exhibition is No. 23, 'Irish Courtship,' F. Goodall. This is in every respect a superior work of art; it is charmingly coloured, the composition and arrangement of the figures are perfect, and the story is told in a lucid and pleasing manner. A true-hearted Paddy is seated on the edge of a tub, and by his hand to his breast you see that he is most eagerly, yet humorously, declaring his love to a beautiful young girl who is stooping down and in the act of mending (or rather, we suspect, pretending to mend) a fishing-net. Now, to judge by her expression, it is quite clear that Paddy's talk, although it may have a smack of the blarney about it, is not at all disagreeable to her. The very children seem to enjoy and understand the fun going on. But the rival in the background, who is biting the end of his stick, does not at all seem to relish the joke.

No. 21. 'Venetian Letter-writer,' J. Inskipp. Mr. Inskipp is generally successful in his female heads, and here are two of his best, but we must say we do not at all like the 'Letter-writer.' It is extremely vulgar, and appears to be a study from some sturdy drayman we have seen about town.

No. 45. 'Turf-stackers—Scene in Glen Lyon, Perthshire,' R. Ansdell. This is a very clever picture, and a perfect representation of life in the highlands, which Mr. Ansdell seems fully to understand. The figures are full of character, carefully painted, and appear to be all studies from nature. The cattle, horses, and dogs are painted to the life.

No. 58. 'The Approaching Footstep,' F. Stone. We like this better than any painting we ever remember to have seen by Mr. Stone. It is painted in a bold and vigorous style; the face of the lady is beautiful, and the dress extremely picturesque. The story is well told.

No. 54. 'Shallow Streams,' T. Creswick, A.R.A. Mr. Creswick is a great favourite as a truly English landscape-painter, but we hardly think he has done himself justice in the present exhibition; his subjects are generally well selected and painted; but his colouring is here bad and unlike nature. We allude more particularly to his two pictures of this year.

No. 67. 'Welsh Mountain Scene—Autumnal cloudy weather,' H. Bright. This is a splendid landscape, painted in Mr. Bright's best style. The effect of rain on the top of the hills is very skilfully managed.

No. 30. 'Market-place at Coutances, Normandy,' D. Roberts, R.A. The figures cleverly grouped and well painted, but the buildings are too thin and weak—a fault we are sorry to find with most of Mr. Roberts's pictures.

No. 25. 'The Noontide Meal,' R. Redgrave, A.R.A. Pretty good, but not good enough for an A.R.A.

No. 41. 'Children at a Spring,' T. Earl. A pretty little subject, beautifully and carefully painted.

No. 3. 'The Lovers' Walk,' F. Danby, A.R.A. This is an exquisite bit of painting. The lovers are walking (and talking, of course, soft nothings) on a beautiful terrace by "the pale moonlight."

No. 12. 'A Forest Lane,' J. Stark. Mr. Stark has several paintings in the present exhibition, but we do not like any of them so well as many of his productions of former years.

No. 83. 'A celebrated Oak in Polstead Park, Essex,' F. R. Lee, R.A. A splendid picture, one of Mr. Lee's most successful productions.

No. 106. 'Epstein Castle, in the Taunus Mountains,' G. C. Stanfield, Jun. The distance in this little picture is almost equal to THE Stanfield, but the foreground wants depth and colour.

No. 115. 'Vesuvius and Bay of Naples, from off Castel-a-Mare,' E. W. Cooke. We wish Mr. Cooke would keep about the banks of the Thames, or about our own coast, where he has already found so much material for his clever pencil. He certainly is not so successful when he gets abroad (if we may judge from his productions in the present exhibition).

No. 146. 'A Strawyard,' J. F. Herring. Here is a first-rate picture of its class. The yard is represented in winter time, with the snow on the ground. The horses are in Mr. Herring's best style. Mr. H. has another clever pic-

ture of the same class in the exhibition, No. 259, painted to the life.

No. 184. 'Fruit,' G. Lance. The very best fruit piece Mr. Lance ever painted; beautiful in colour, yet broad, and with all the careful finish for which he is so justly celebrated.

No. 89. 'The Frondé Riots,' J. Gilbert. This is a very spirited production. The ruffianly crowd are well contrasted with the majesty of the Queen, who is pointing to her son. The arm of the youth asleep is a little out of drawing, which we are sorry to see.

No. 438. 'Morning—The Arrival of a Greenland Ship—Shields Harbour,' J. W. Carmichael. This is the production of an artist hitherto but little known in London; but, if we may judge from this clever picture, it will not be long before he ranks as one of the first marine-painters of the day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The address of the Chamber of Deputies, in reply to the King's speech, was adopted on Friday se'night, the eleventh day of the debate, by the large majority of 248 to 84, every amendment ventured by the Opposition having but proved the additional strength which the Ministry have derived from the late general election.

Two or three of the Paris journals mention the report that Lord Normanby has obtained three months' leave of absence, and is about to quit Paris. That no further personal intercourse could take place between his lordship and M. Guizot, after what had passed, seemed to be the prevailing notion in the French capital.

Politics apart, Paris letters are of an unusually *triste* character. "The last seven days have been," says one correspondent, "the most trying, and it is to be feared the most unfavourable, for the health of the city that have been remembered. We had during three days last week almost incessant snow. The cold of Friday and Friday night was intense. On Saturday came on a thaw, with sleet, which soon became rain, and it has from that moment to this rained without intermission. The temperature has risen to fifty degrees of Fahrenheit, but the damp, which makes itself felt even within doors, causes a sensation of chill in the most robust persons. On the ailing, the aged, and the feeble, its effect is most serious.

"The result of all these variations—each in itself an infliction—are deplorable. Everybody is ill, and already the mortality in the healthiest parts of Paris exceeds by one tenth the average at this season of the year. This, Shrovetide, being in the French capital the most remarkable epoch of the year, naturally recalls the nature of the weather experienced at former similar periods. Yesterday, *Dimanche gras*, was the first of the two days on which occurs 'the promenade of the fat ox' (*bœuf gras*). It was pitiable to see the procession got up and 'dressed' with unusual splendour, the *figurantes* in it deluged with rain and covered with mud. Among them were, as usual, a score of children under ten years of age, painted and costumed as cherubim."

SPAIN.

The Infante Don Enrique was arrested on the 7th inst., and sent out of Madrid in the custody of Brigadier Mayaldi. The Prince was married the night before to the daughter of the Count del Castella, and it was to punish his disobedience to the Queen, who had refused her sanction to the marriage, that he was exiled. The civil marriage contract was signed by the father of the Prince. The brother of the young lady has been arrested and banished from Madrid, and the young lady herself has been confined in the Convent de Las Mesas.

The Count de Castella, the father of the Infante Don Enrique's "fiancée," who was in custody, has been restored to liberty.

Messrs. Artela and Sartorius have been elected Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Galvez Canero having addressed a question to Ministers relative to the expedition of General Flores, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that the Government would never permit any expedition hostile to a friendly state to sail from a Spanish harbour.

General Pavia, the new Minister of War, has arrived and taken the oath of office in presence of the Queen.

It is reported that General Armero would be appointed Minister of Marine. M. Santillan, the Minister of Finance, would, it is feared, be obliged by ill health to vacate his seat in the Cabinet, in which case M. Mon will most probably succeed him in that place. Mr. Bulwer gave a dinner, on the 8th, to some distinguished personages of the Court, at which also assisted guests belonging to the Progressista party.

The marriage of her Royal Highness the Infanta (the Infante Don Francisco de Paula's daughter) with the Count de Altamira's eldest son was solemnized at the Palace on the 10th instant.

The *Clamor Publico* mentions that the Queen Dowager, Maria Christina, and her husband, Munoz, the "Duke de Rianzares," will shortly proceed to Paris.

The Chamber of Deputies assembled on the 10th, when their committee brought up their very long-projected address to the Queen. It was generally in favour of the Ministers, and somewhat praised the late management of the finances.

The *Heraldo* of the 9th gives the following version of the banishment of Don Enrique from Madrid:—"It seems certain that eight days since Don Francisco (father of the King and of Don Enrique) sent for Count de Castella, who is descended from a rich and noble family of Valencia, and expressed to him that Don Enrique was desirous of marrying his sister, who is a camerista of the Infantas Dona Josefa and Luisa. Count Castella, before accepting the high honour offered, thought it his duty to submit various considerations to some august personages, who, however, opposed no obstacles to the marriage; but, on the contrary, supported the wishes of Don Enrique. The Ministry, informed of what was going on, thought it its duty to counsel her Majesty to refuse the requisite permission for a marriage to be concluded with a lady not of royal blood with a prince who might one day be called to the throne of Spain. This step seems, however, to have been taken too late, as it did not prevent the drawing up of the civil contract of the marriage, which took place in the presence of the Royal Family and some high officers and grandees of Spain. It was then that the Government thought it necessary to send away the Prince from Madrid; and on the Saturday evening orders to that effect were sent to General Pezuela. It was on the following morning, Sunday, at 9 a.m., that he proceeded in person to the Prince's apartments, and intimated to him the orders of her Majesty. The Prince demanded a delay to make preparations for his journey, which the general respectfully thought fit to accord him, and it was at the hour of noon, precisely, that he entered the carriage in waiting for him. The Prince was accompanied by the Brigadier Mensalde, and by a captain who was ordered to pay all expenses, and take the necessary hours of repose by day or night, accordingly as the Infant might desire it, with the exception of Saragossa, where they were only to remain time enough for changing horses. At Barcelona the Prince was to remain a few days, and then embark for foreign parts, to complete, as it is said, his naval education. This event," adds the *Heraldo*, "is in no wise connected with politics."

PORTUGAL.

Advices have been received from Lisbon to the 10th instant. Several small actions had taken place between the Queen's troops and the insurgents, in most of which the former had the advantage. M'Donell, the principal Miguelite general, had been killed, together with most of his staff, near Chaves, and a guerrilla of seventy men had been routed near Thomar, and twelve of the insurgents killed; but, on the other hand, the insurgents had obtained a great advantage at Alcaçer do Sal, in Alemtejo, where Major Ilharco, with one hundred and thirty men, had been surprised and made prisoners by Galamba's guerrilla. In a fifth small action at Aronca the people had risen against a body of insurgents, who were about to seize the money in the public coffers, and disarmed twenty-six of them.

Our new Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Seymour, was hourly expected at Lisbon. Mediation by England between the contending parties was spoken of, but there was no probability of the Queen acceding to this proposition.

The Miguelite General M'Donell is dead. He was surprised the day after his defeat by Vinhaes, on the 31st, at Rabo do Lobo, near Villareal, and cut down without mercy. One of his chief officers, Bernardino de Moura, has joined the junta.

A Portuguese frigate and two brigs-of-war are blockading the Douro; but so imperfectly is their work done, that several vessels inward and outward daily break the blockade.

The British frigates *America* and *Thetis* are also off the bar, being placed there by Admiral Parker, in connection with the inner squadron of the Douro, consisting of her Majesty's steamers *Gladiator*, *Polyphemus*, and *Bloodhound*, and her Majesty's brig *Nautilus*, for the protection of British persons and property.

The most perfect tranquillity prevailed at Oporto, and the city was abundantly supplied with provisions.

El Clamor Publico of the 9th gives a report that Saldanha had been assassinated by his soldiers, and that matters at Lisbon had come to such a strait that it was momentarily feared that the

people and garrison would rise and proclaim king Don Pedro, son of Donna Maria da Gloria.

AFRICA.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 20th of December have arrived. These announce the continued stay of the governor at Blockdrift, where he was arranging the settlement of "British Caffraria," and a spot had been selected in the Chunie-valley as the site for a new town. Although hostilities have not been entirely suspended, still the notion is entertained that a peace will be concluded without further difficulty. The natives, however, are watched with much caution, as it is yet supposed that they are actuated by treacherous motives in consenting to have their territory defined and their cattle examined and registered. This latter duty had been confided to the Rev. Mr. Calderwood, whose conduct in his interviews with the aborigines is spoken of in terms of praise. The following extract from one of the Graham's-town papers gives the outline of the plan to be pursued in arranging the frontier differences. Sir Andries Stockenström has resigned the command of the Burgher forces:—"The Kei is to be the limit of British control; west of which Caffre authority will cease to exist. Sandilla is no longer acknowledged as a chief, and is told that no more parleying can be held. Umtirara and his people are received as British subjects, and the most satisfactory arrangements have been made with them. And Captain M'Lean is appointed British commissioner for the Slambie tribes."

A private letter states that the chief Macomo now at Blockdrift, has become insane. Like his father Gaika, this man was endowed with great natural abilities, but, as in the case of his father, he has fallen a victim to intemperance.

The Brilliant had arrived at Port Elizabeth having on board for Government £40,000 and stores.

NEW ZEALAND.

The barque *Cecilia*, Captain Pearce, arrived at Plymouth on the 15th instant, from Auckland New Zealand. The native chief Heki, who formerly disturbed the northern colony, continued quiet, and appears likely to remain so. In the south the vigorous measures of Governor Grey have completely suppressed the rebellious efforts of Ranghiaeta, whose brother was taken prisoner in Cook's Straits, and has been executed, after an investigation which proved his participation in the late disturbances on the river Hutt. The course pursued by the new colonial Government at Wellington gives entire satisfaction.

AMERICA.

The British and North American royal mail steam-ship *Hibernia*, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Liverpool, on Monday morning, from Boston and Halifax, after a passage of thirteen and a half days. The outward passage of the *Hibernia* was rather protracted one. She did not reach Boston till the 25th, and her news seems to have created a most alarming excitement, and caused a very serious advance in all kinds of food. Holders demanded and readily obtained, an advance on flour of full 25 per cent. over previous rates.

A New York paper of January 31st says that accounts from the city of Mexico, to the close of December, announce an extraordinary expenditure from Santa Anna, peremptorily demanding 8,000,000 of dollars at once, or the country was lost. Congress went into secret session on the subject. It was said they contemplated the confiscation of the church property. This was a severe shock to the clergy, who had made so many sacrifices; and to avert this last blow they are said to have threatened to excommunicate every person in the army, the Government, or the Congress who encouraged the sacrifice of their sacred treasures. Indeed the priesthood were not violently opposed to the Americans as it was supposed they would be. General Taylor caused a priest inducing some American Catholics to desert. After a severe admonition and a short detention the holy father was permitted to escape. He proceeded rapidly through the northern provinces to the capital, creating no small excitement in the various towns through which he passed.

Large quantities of warlike *materiel* were being prepared, and several fresh regiments of troops sailed for the seat of war.

As the last mail was leaving for Washington Mexican runners brought in a report that General Taylor's advance, under General Quitman, as it approached Victoria, met an overwhelming force of Mexicans under Canales, to whom they gave battle. No other particulars were obtained.

The latest accounts from the seat of war in Mexico extend to the 12th ult. General Taylor then pushing on his column to Victoria with the intention of opening a communication with Tampico for future operations against the city. Mexico or some other point are to be established somewhere on the Mexican coast. Large supplies of heavy artillery have been sent out from the

of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and stores of provisions have been forwarded from New Orleans, subject to the orders of General Scott, the commander-in-chief, who was at the mouth of the Rio Grande directing the movements of the army and navy.

IRELAND.

Prince George of Cambridge entertained last week, at the Royal Barracks, Sir Edward Blakeney and the officers commanding regiments in Dublin; on Tuesday the Prince had all the staff at dinner.

The Marquis of Waterford, in addition to very extensive employment in drainage, has ordered the purchase of Indian corn to the amount of £4,000, to be retailed at prime cost, and a portion to be distributed to the destitute of the district around Curraghmore.

A serious accident occurred at the pond of the Zoological Gardens in the Phoenix-park, Dublin, on Thursday week, by the breaking of the ice at a point where ten or twelve persons had incautiously collected. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge distinguished himself by the great sympathy which he evinced on the occasion, and most honourable and active exertions to assist the sufferers. A policeman, in endeavouring to rescue some of the submerged, was himself drowned.

The last Carlow paper reports several cases of robbery, and two of murder. At Cranagh, in the barony of St. Mullins, a respectable farmer, named John Kelly, was murdered in his own house, during the hours of divine service, it is supposed with the view to plunder. The author of this crime is suspected, but has not been arrested.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Stewart, an extensive flax-spinner and thread-manufacturer in Lisburn, was destroyed by an accidental fire on Friday morning. No lives were lost.

A clever electioneering ruse was played off at the Galway election now pending, which must have contributed more or less to damp the energies of Mr. Monahan's supporters, and further strengthen the position of the repeal candidate before sufficient time could elapse to detect the trick. The reporter of the *Freeman's Journal* thus describes the affair:—

"The arrival of the Dublin mail at half-past two has created an extraordinary excitement. A report has been circulated, on the authority of a letter enclosing a slip of an express edition of the *Sun* to the newspapers of this town, to the effect that Lord John Russell had ceased to be Prime Minister of England, and that, consequently, her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Ireland could no longer seek the suffrages of the constituency of Galway in that capacity. The announcement of this in the court-house was productive of the greatest possible sensation. Had a bombshell fallen amidst Mr. Monahan's supporters they could not appear more disconcerted, whereas, on the contrary, it was the signal of a loud and prolonged burst of triumph amongst the friends of O'Flaherty and Repeal. The polling was retarded in the various booths for more than ten minutes in consequence of the cheering of the crowds within and without the court."

PROVINCIAL.

On Thursday week, as some persons were passing up Brentree-hill, in the neighbourhood of Westbury-on-Trym, and within two miles of the city of Bristol, they discovered the body of an aged man, an agricultural labourer, residing in the neighbourhood, nearly buried in the snow. The body was quite cold and stiff, and he had evidently been dead for some hours. A loaf of bread was found under his arm, from which it is conjectured that on the previous night he must have lost his way, and perished from the inclemency of the weather.

On Friday an inquest was held at East Pole Farm, Southgate, on Joseph Barson, aged 33, a shepherd, employed on the farm of Barton Bennett, Esq. It was stated in evidence that W. Roberts, the foreman of the farm, was standing behind a door in the yard, with his gun, to shoot sparrows; the deceased was crossing the yard, and passed the mouth of the gun, when he received its contents in his back. He was conveyed to the house and attended by the surgeon, but died in the morning. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

On Saturday, says a Liverpool paper, a lady came in her carriage to the Royal Bank, and received a considerable sum in bank notes. She left the bank and was about to step into her carriage, when a gentleman in spectacles, without his hat, and with a pen in his hand, hastily but politely accosted her, saying, "I beg pardon, madam; we have forgotten to make a memorandum of your notes. Will you kindly return them to me for a few minutes, and I will restore them to you directly?" The lady waited some time, when, the man not returning, she inquired at the bank and found that she had been ingeniously robbed. The

man must have ran through the court and made his exit through the opposite door.

At Yarmouth Police Court last week a Mrs. Leggett applied for protection against her sister, who had assaulted and threatened her, because the defendant suspected that the complainant had bewitched her husband, who was never well, though no one could tell what ailed him. The magistrates endeavoured in vain to convince the defendant that her sister was not a witch.

A few days ago a lady in Liverpool was applied to by a woman, apparently in great distress, who stated that her husband was lying dead from starvation, and that she had nothing wherewith to place him in the grave. The woman, moreover, urged the lady to accompany her home in order that she might be assured of the truthfulness of her statement, which being complied with, they soon arrived at the wretched habitation, where a man was lying stretched upon a bed. The lady was so moved with the horrid spectacle that she immediately handed a sovereign to the poor woman. On her way home she missed some trifling article from her reticule. She retraced her steps, and, failing to pick it up on the road, proceeded to the house, where, to her astonishment and alarm, she found the apparently dead man debating with his wife as to the amount he ought to receive for his own use, for the trouble he had in holding his breath so long.

Perhaps at no period within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant have distress and privation pressed more heavily on the working classes in Manchester than at the present moment. The streets are crowded with paupers, most of them Irish, who have travelled to Manchester from Liverpool, in the hope either of obtaining employment or sharing with others from the public bounty of the town. A soup-kitchen has been established, from which are distributed daily some 6,000 quarts of nutritious soup, with 1,000 loaves of bread. In the midst of so much want and misery it is gratifying to observe that not the slightest evidence of insubordination has shown itself.

On Monday evening a frightful occurrence took place on the South-Eastern line, by which an old man named John Seal, upwards of ninety years of age, met his death. He was walking between the lines until the engine reached him within forty yards, when he stepped on to the line on which it was travelling.

On Sunday evening an accident occurred on the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, by which Mr. William Robson, son of Mr. Robson, draper, Dean-street, Newcastle, was killed. It appears that the deceased, being late on reaching the Howden station, and as the train had started, proceeded direct for a carriage, but, being too precipitate in opening the door, he lost his balance, and fell underneath the carriages, the wheels of six of which went over his legs before the train could be stopped. He was taken up, and conveyed to Newcastle, with all possible despatch, but before the train reached the station he breathed his last. He was in his twenty-sixth year.

In the severe snow-storm on the evening of Monday week an English barque from London for Galatz, in ballast, was driven upon the Ower rocks, off Bognor. The wind, which had been S.S.E., suddenly veered round to the north, and continuing to blow almost a hurricane, the vessel was blown off the rocks into deep water, and she sunk about midnight. The master, Captain Wylie, and the crew, twelve in number, got into the long-boat, and the wind being northerly, were blown out to sea; but they were picked up by the smack Reward, of Ipswich, and landed at Shoreham.

A dreadful and fatal accident occurred at Dalmore paper mill, on Friday, which spread great dismay among the workpeople and the inhabitants of the adjacent village of Auchindinny. About half-past eleven o'clock, one of the large boilers connected with the manufactory burst with great violence, and killed one of the workmen on the instant, while three others were so severely injured that two of them, after suffering the most excruciating pain, died in the course of Saturday, and the third, though he still lingers, is not expected by the medical attendants long to survive.

Information has been received at the county police office, in Macclesfield, of a desperate burglary, in which one of the burglars was killed, said to have taken place on Wednesday night, at Erwood-house, near Buxton, the seat of Samuel Grimshaw, Esq. The family are absent at Southport, and the house is left in charge of servants. On Wednesday night, it is said, a gang of burglars broke in and seriously ill treated the servants; but, whilst they were engaged in ransacking the house, the gamekeeper came up and fired amongst them, killing one of the party on the spot. The rest made their escape.

The antiquated chimneys at Easton Lodge have been taken down and as much as possible preserved for future rebuilding, it being understood that the

noble viscount intends immediately to re-erect the part of the mansion destroyed, in a substantial manner. His lordship recently proceeded with his family to town, and, singularly enough, they were awoken about three o'clock the next morning by an alarm of fire next but one to the town residence in Grosvenor-square. The noble viscount has since returned to Easton.

METROPOLITAN.

The Marquis of Northampton, as president of the Royal Society, gave the first of his usual annual series of soirées on Saturday night at his lordship's mansion in Piccadilly. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and about 400 noblemen and gentlemen, more or less connected with the different literary and scientific institutions of this country, graced the noble president's *réunion* by their presence.

On Saturday the police received information of an extensive robbery having been committed, between twelve o'clock on the Friday night and seven o'clock on that morning, at the house of Mr. Wallis, No. 188, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge. It appears that Mrs. Wallis was sitting up during the night attending a sick child, which slept in the kitchen. While doing so she heard no noise in the house, but, on going up stairs after seven o'clock on Saturday morning, she found that eight silver table-spoons, a dozen silver teaspoons, a pair of silver sugar-tongs, a gold watch with gold chain attached, a silver watch, a pair of gold earrings, a mourning ring, two £20 Bank of England notes, two £10 ditto, and two £5 ditto, with £120 in gold, had been carried off by thieves, who left behind them a bunch of picklock keys, an old pair of stockings, and a screw-driver.

On Saturday last a large crowd collected at Kensal-green Cemetery to witness the interment of Mr. George Robinson, aged 103, who was one of the principal horse-dealers in this country, and had amassed considerable property in his business. Among the mourners was his juvenile son, of 83 years of age, in excellent health, and possessed of every faculty.

During the past week a lady was robbed in an omnibus, between the Quadrant and Wood-street, Cheapside, of a velvet reticule, containing twenty-seven sovereigns and thirty shillings in silver, having seated herself between two gentlemen in large cloaks. Her cloak, silk dress, and petticoats were quite cut through, and she returned home without as much money as would pay the conductor.

On Friday last Benjamin Ballard, son of Mr. Thomas Ballard, victualler, Higham, was accidentally killed whilst in the act of pitching a barrow-load of chalk into a chalk-pit near the Rochester and Gravesend Railway. It appears that the chalk had become frozen to the barrow during the night, and in endeavouring to shoot it out the weight overpowered him, and dragged him with the barrow into the pit, which is upwards of 150 feet deep.

On Monday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a young man named William Mooner, residing with his parents in John's-court, Golden-square, committed suicide in a most determined manner, by strangling himself. The deceased had been for some time in a desponding state, owing, it is supposed, to some love affair.

On Monday the annual oration in celebration of the memory of John Hunter was delivered in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Mr. Lawrence, the president, entered the theatre at three o'clock, and was assailed with a volley of hisses, mingled, however, with some signs of approbation. Sir R. H. Inglis and several other gentlemen accompanied the president. Mr. Green was greeted with deafening cheers at the commencement and also at the close of his address.

On Monday morning the family of Mr. Forman, a tradesman, residing at No. 16, Surrey-row, Blackfriars, was suddenly alarmed by burglars. About half-past five o'clock Mr. Forman, hearing a noise in the room where he was lying, suddenly rose up in bed, and was much alarmed by seeing two men walk into the apartment. He leaped out of bed, but the thieves effected their escape, leaving much valuable property behind them which they had tied up ready for carrying away.

The robbery of no less a sum than £7,505 in Bank of England notes was effected on Tuesday last in the vicinity of the Royal Exchange. A clerk in the service of Strahan, Paul, and Bates, bankers, in the Strand, had been collecting in the course of the morning at several of the City banks, and the last place he called at was Deacon's bank, in Birchin-lane. On leaving, he deposited his leather case, containing the above amount in notes, in his coat pocket. It was raining at the time, and, during the confusion that existed, some one managed to extract the case and get clear off. On the clerk discovering his loss he instantly re-

paired to the Mansion-house, and gave information to the two Forresters, who speedily obtained an accurate list of the notes and their numbers.

On Monday evening, as the police constable on duty in Manchester-square was passing the railings of the enclosure, he discovered a bundle lying on the inside which contained the body of a child. He conveyed it to the workhouse, where, on examination, the body was found to be that of a newly-born male child, but with a head as large as that of any grown-up person. The medical officers of the workhouse have not yet ascertained if it was born alive or not.

On Saturday the surveyors were busily engaged taking the levels for the bridge to cross the Thames to the new park about to be formed in Battersea-fields. The park will extend from the Southwark Waterworks to the Battersea-bridge-road, enclosing all the ground between the Thames and the Wandsworth-road, and a promenade and carriage-drive to be formed on both sides of the river, to extend on the Middlesex shore from Vauxhall-bridge to Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—At the last meeting of ladies at the institution in the City-road, the best means of promoting the success of this important undertaking were discussed. Letters were read from ladies in various parts of the kingdom, proving that a deep interest is felt in its success; and it was stated that about £150 have already been contributed towards the bazaar, and a most active canvass was still going on. Short and suitable speeches were made, and a series of "Hints to Ladies" was read, approved, and ordered for circulation. The bazaar will be open on the 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th days of May, and in connection therewith a volume of "Orphanage" will be published; the contributors being some of the best writers of the day. Among them Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Howitt, Miss Strickland, Miss Pardoe, Miss Toulmin, James Montgomery, Horace Smith, Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, R. H. Christmas, Dr. Cox, Dr. Harris, Dr. Leitch, &c. &c. The book will be got up in the best style, with illustrations, which eminent artists are gratuitously contributing. The children were introduced with the work they have prepared for the sale, and their neat and healthful appearance elicited general approbation. The boys were directed to sing the national anthem, in honour of her Majesty's nuptial anniversary: it was beautifully executed, the children taking various parts; the whole company standing in honour of the Queen, the imperial patroness of the bazaar.

On Monday, a pastoral letter, signed by the Rev. Thomas Dale, the newly-appointed vicar of St. Pancras, was circulated amongst the parishioners, calling attention to the appalling state of spiritual destitution in the parish, and proposing a plan by which a remedy could be provided. His plan comprises the division of the parish into ecclesiastical districts, and that ten additional churches be erected, so as to afford church-room for at least one-fourth of the population.

COURT.

The Queen held a Court on Saturday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty was attended by the Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting; the Vice-Chamberlain; and Sir Frederic Stovin, Groom in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, visited her Majesty on Saturday.

The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Saturday included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, Count Alexander Mensdorff, his Excellency Count de Ste. Aulaire, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Wellington, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Augusta Cadogan, Baroness de Spaeth, Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord George Lennox, and Mr. Edmond Mildmay.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace.

Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen on Monday at Buckingham Palace.

The royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Count Alexander Mensdorff, their Excellencies Count and Countess Dietrichstein, the Duchess of Sunderland and Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Spaeth, the Earl of Minto and Lady Elizabeth Elliot, Lord and Lady Beauvale, and Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps.

In the evening the following had the honour of joining the royal circle:—His Serene Highness Prince, Lowenstein, Sir Henry Wheatley, the

Misses Wheatley, Mr. G. E. Anson, Colonel Seymour, and Captain Francis Seymour.

The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk on Tuesday in the royal gardens of Buckingham palace.

The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Count Alexander Mensdorff, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Spaeth, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Sir George Couper.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Count Alexander Mensdorff, took an airing on Wednesday in an open carriage and four. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, Count Alexander Mensdorff, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Spaeth, and Captain Francis.

Dr. Don José Maria Luis Mora is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from Mexico to the Court of Great Britain.

Lady Caroline Cocks and the Hon. Miss Paget have succeeded the Hon. Misses Stanley and Dawson as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Lord Adolphus Vane has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Willoughby Cotton, the new Governor of Bombay.

The Duke de Palmella, who has been making a tour in the Mediterranean, is shortly expected to arrive in Paris. The noble duke is accompanied by his two sons-in-law, Counts Alcassovas and Salvean.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have received intelligence of the death of the infant Prince Adolphus Esterhazy, youngest son of their Highnesses Prince and Princess Nicholas Esterhazy.

The Duchess of Inverness had a dinner party on Sunday evening, at Kensington Palace. The Earl of Auckland, Viscount Melbourne, and Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston were among the guests.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his third grand parliamentary entertainment on Saturday last, at his mansion in Eaton-square.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer received a distinguished circle to dinner on Saturday last, at the Belgian Legation.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein gave a grand entertainment on Saturday last, at Chandos-house.

The Countess Grey and Lady Georgiana Grey have arrived at Rome, where they intend to pass the spring.

Count Bathany, after a protracted residence in this country, has finally broken up his establishment, and departed for Paris.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons has announced it to be his intention to hold two levées this session, the first on this day, and the last on Saturday next.

The Duke of Wellington will not give any dinner parties at Apsley-house until after Easter.

Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley have arrived at Apsley-house for the accouchement of her ladyship, which is expected to take place in the course of next month.

In our second edition, last week, we briefly announced the death of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, which melancholy event took place at Alnwick Castle, at an early hour on Thursday morning, the 11th instant. His grace was born on the 20th of April, 1785, and was consequently in his sixty-second year. He married April 29, 1817, the Lady Charlotte Florentia Clive, youngest daughter of Edward, first Earl of Powis, and by her had a son, still-born, the 27th of February, 1818. He succeeded his father, the second Duke of Northumberland, on the 10th of July, 1817; and, dying without issue, is succeeded in his high titles and extensive estates by his only brother, Algernon Lord Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle, now the fourth Duke of Northumberland. The hereditary titles of the noble duke were, Duke and Earl of Northumberland, Earl Percy, Baron Percy, Baron Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-payne, Bryan, Latimer, and Warkworth, and Baronet. His grace was a knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, Vice-Admiral of Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Constable of Launceston Castle, High Steward of Launceston, the Queen's Trustee of the British Museum, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, President of the Royal Humane Society, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Fellow of the Antiquarian Society. His grace was the owner of Alnwick, Warkworth, and Keilder Castles, in the county of Northumberland, of Werrington-park, in Cornwall, and of Sion-house, in Middlesex, and the patron of eleven livings.

Amongst the distinguished individuals placed in mourning by the demise of the noble head of the illustrious house of Percy are the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, the Earl and Countess of

Powis, the Earl and Countess of Beverley, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Hon. C. and Lady Frances Maynard, the Countess Dowager of Ashburnham, the Rev. Mr. and Lady Eleanor Wodehouse, Mr. and Lady Mary Gordon, Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, Lord and Lady Louvaine, the Hon. E. and Lady Margaret Littleton, Sir W. Wynn, the Earl and Countess of Clare, the Hon. R. H. and the Lady Harriet Clive.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, and attended by Baroness Hammerstein and Mr. Edmond Mildmay, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with her presence on Tuesday evening. The Earl Granville, the Earl and Countess of Harrington, the Earl of Munster, and a large circle of the aristocracy attended the performance on Monday evening.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, and attended by Baron Knesbeck, honoured the Italian Opera with his presence on Tuesday evening.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, visited the National Gallery on Wednesday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, visited and inspected the Colosseum on Monday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently visited the Polytechnic Institution.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury entertained a distinguished circle at dinner on Monday evening, at their mansion in Grosvenor-square. The guests included his Excellency the French Ambassador, the Marquis of Dourou, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl of Clare, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Countess of Tankerville, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Canterbury, Viscount and Viscountess Maidstone, Viscount Cantalupo, the Count and Countess Jarnac, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, and Sir Willoughby Cotton. In the evening her ladyship received a select circle.

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES, &c.

ARRIVALS.—The Countess of Lincoln, from Tabley-hall, Cheshire.—The Baroness Wenman, from Thame-park.—Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone, from Longford Castle, Wilts.—The Hon. Alberic Willoughby, from Brighton.—Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, from Upton-house, Warwickshire.—Baron and Baroness de Linden, from Yorkshire.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Paynter and family, from Richmond.—The Dowager Lady Howden, from St. Leonard's-on-Sea.—The Duke of St. Alban's, from Brighton.

DEPARTURES.—Viscount and Lady Fanny Jocelyn and family, for Anglesea-villa, near Gosport, Hants.—Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, for Windsor.—Sir Claude Martin Warde, for Ryde.—Lord and Lady Louvaine, for Mr. Henry Drummond's seat Albury, near Guildford.

CORRESPONDENCE.

E. R.—Many circumstances compel us to answer in the negative.

J. H. T.—Received.

A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—Great caution should be used. We know parties who are in every respect trustworthy.

C. D.—We presume the "liquid guano" prepared by Mr. Potter, and sold by herbalists and seedsmen, is alluded to.

ASPASIA.—Nos. 3 and 4 can be obtained.

A LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENT.—Walker's is by far the best authority.

H. H. H.—*Soyez tranquille.*

T.—We should have been happy to accede to the wishes of our correspondent in that particular department, but all arrangements had been previously made.

UNE AMIE.—Well, then, a short lyric.

AUGUSTE.—The hint shall be attended to.

Δ.—A typographical error. *Primula Prænitens.*

GRACE.—The lines are very charming.

ELIZABETH D.—The sentiment is agreeably developed. We have added the contribution to our *repertoire*.

MARY JANE.—By the Prussian military, about fifty years since. The want of these accessories argues decided vulgarity. Inquire of Nicholls and Co., Regent-street.

GEORGE J.—The new drama is by Scribe, and is performing at the Gymnase. It is entitled "Irène, or Magnetism." A French critic remarks:—"M. Scribe continue et prolonge le printemps de ses beaux jours. Aidé de M. Lockroy, le spirituel académicien vient de trouver un succès dans le baquet de Mesmer. M. Scribe est un plus grand sorcier que l'inventeur du magnétisme; il le rend probable, il fait croire à ses opérations et à ses enchantements. Tout autre écrivain et auteur dramatique vous eût difficilement convaincu de la vraisemblance de l'historiette qu'il nous raconte sous ce titre, 'Irène, ou le Magnétisme.'"

E. J., Bristol (a subscriber), would thank the Editor of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER to insert a reply to the following queries in the next number:—1. Has a father a right to turn his daughter out of doors, to provide for herself, if he is capable of maintaining her?—[Not till after she is twenty-one; and even then, if she has no property, or is not gaining her own livelihood, she can become chargeable to the parish, who can compel the father to reimburse them for the daughter's maintenance.] 2. Can a daughter, if ill-treated at home, take lodgings, and compel her father to maintain her according to his circumstances?—[Yes, if she is under twenty-one; afterwards she can only compel the father to maintain her in the manner last mentioned.]

O. P. Q. should reflect that the subject is one calling, not for the fastidiousness of taste, but for the best sympathies of the sex; and, moreover, that it was taken up on religious grounds.

A. B.—We know no better method of meeting the benevolent intentions of A. B. than by advising her to send remittances direct to the magistrates of either of the metropolitan police offices.

A. W. (Manchester).—Received.

CLUBS v. DIAMONDS.—Among the numerous letters we have received on the subject of the attack made on the sex by "Pater et Conjug" we can find room only for the following:—"To THE EDITOR OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.—Sir,—My indignation is so great I can scarcely write. I have just read what that 'Visigoth'—as you rightly call him—that 'Pater et Conjug' has unjustly said against the sex. Why! he ought to be dragged round London, and soundly beaten by his own club for such an invective!! Yours, G."

JESSIE.—We have no means of ascertaining.

FANCHETTE.—Mrs. TIGHE.—The name "Psyche" is pronounced as if written thus, "Si-ké." The final e is sounded. The price of Miller's "Poetical Language of Flowers" is 10s. 6d. in silk, and 12s. in morocco.

The best histories of Scotland are Robertson's and Tytler's; but both are merely fragmentary.

To CLEOPATRA.—We cannot positively say who is the inventor of "The Ventilating-Bonnet Preserver"; but the address of the manufacturer is No. 2, Beresford-terrace, Beresford-street, Waltham. It may be procured at any of the principal milliners.

"EVA" is informed that the following are a few of the best Berlin wool shops in London:—Miss Lambert's, in Old Burlington-street; Wilks and Gatto's, in Regent-street; "The Golden Ball," in Maddox-street; Grant's, in Oxford-street; there are also several very good shops in the City, one or two of which are in Newgate-street.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the evening mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

To isolate a question of abuse, and then to leave it to find its own remedy, is but too often a very inefficacious proceeding. It is the duty of every journalist to see that Reform has a commencement somewhere, ere he ceases to expose corruption. For our own parts, we were, we believe, the first to awaken the public mind to the infamous misconduct of a large body of her Majesty's subjects—the "Cab-drivers of this metropolis." An article entitled "Outrage in the Nineteenth Century" excited much attention at the time among the magistracy, and has been followed by, in some instances, an increase of vigilance on their part; but we have no hesitation in stating that an evil which appears daily to gather strength by the impunity which it has fed on, should be checked by a much more vigorous exercise of authority—nor, as far as we are concerned, shall it be encouraged by any coveted oblivion. Truth to say, these malpractices should long ago have been torn up by the roots, instead of being allowed an impunity all the more dangerous from the unprincipled atrocity of its recipients. The evil, we say, still too obviously and hatefully exists; nevertheless we are glad to perceive that retribution is likely to have a fairer exercise, as the following case and its sequel must prove:—

"Captain George Losack attended at the court (Westminster), to prefer a complaint against a cab-driver for conduct of the most ruffianly description. The proprietor of 2613 had been summoned to produce the licensed driver of the cab, which he did, but the latter having stated that he had been suddenly taken ill, and had employed what is generally termed 'a buck' on the night the offence was committed, who had driven the gentleman, William Stacey, the man so employed, and who was in attendance, was then ordered to stand forward, and the licensed driver put into the witness-box to prove that he had entrusted the cab to his care.—Captain Losack, of the first West India Regiment, stated, that a little before twelve, on the night of the 8th instant, he hired the defendant's cab at the Haymarket Theatre, and ordered him to drive to Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico. On arriving at King-street, Westminster, the defendant suddenly stopped at a public-house, and, with a brutal oath, declared he would not move another inch unless the gentleman gave him something to drink. Complainant observed that he appeared to have had quite enough, and told him if he did not go on he would lodge a complaint against him. Defendant, after using more oaths, and expressing his determination 'to give the gentleman a turn,' slapped the cab door with great violence, and mounted his box again. He then drove into Great George-street, where he caused the wheel of the cab to come in contact with a stone put for the protection of a lamp-post, and which caused the cab to jerk considerably. On reaching the Park-gates, he refused to drive through them, and turned down Princes-street. Complainant told him that he was going the wrong way, but

defendant took no notice, and said, 'I know the way better than you do,' and then proceeded towards Westminster Abbey, where he suddenly turned off in the direction of the bridge. Complainant several times put his head out of the window, and told him to stop, and each time that he did so, defendant struck him over the hat, and said, with an oath, 'If you don't get in I'll cut your head off.' On arriving at Bridge-street, a person to whom complainant called stopped the cab, and then two or three other cabmen came up and asked defendant what was the matter, when he informed the bystanders that a fellow had got into his cab, and would not pay the fare, eighteen-pence. Two persons then stepped out of the crowd and inquired whether defendant was hired, to which he replied in the negative. The cab was at this time in the middle of the road, with the snow ankle deep, when complainant, who was ACCOMPANIED BY HIS LADY, handed her out of the cab, and, although he had not gone a mile, took the advice of some gentlemen who came up, and paid the driver the eighteen-pence which he demanded.—The defendant, in answer to the charge, said, 'I went with the cab to the stand, and there some gentleman gave me something to drink. I suppose I must have taken this gentleman (Captain Losack) up, but I don't remember it. I think that half of what he has said is false, but I was tipsy, I know.'

—Mr. Broderip observed that of all the cases that had ever come within the experience of a magistrate, this was the most ruffianly. All the answer, if answer it could be termed, made to it was, that the defendant was intoxicated; but that was no justification. As a punishment in his case, and as a warning to others, he should, for the protection of the community, commit defendant for six weeks to hard labour in the House of Correction."

We leave *men* to fight their own battles: but in the occurrence before us a *LADY* was, conjointly with her husband, most grossly insulted, and put in peril. We are quite sure that no metropolis in Europe offers a parallel case; and we desire to know how much longer such violations of law and decency are to disgrace the pages of our social history?

ONE or two instances of death and defeat among those enormities of recent growth—"the Dancing Concerts"—has obviated the necessity for our warning to them—until now, when a flagrant attempt is made to foist the drunken orgies of a certain subscription-room on the respectable public as a fit place for the rendezvous of their wives and daughters.

The respectability consists, we suppose, in certain *ladies* being carried out in a state of inebriety, and consigned, in spite of satin slips, flounces, and feathers, to the mercies of Vine-street station-house!—or in the eagerness with which the furniture, hired for the night, is reclaimed in the morning!—or the oaths and the clamour of the revellers as they pour out of such precincts to fright the street from its propriety! And why are the proprietors so blind to their own interests as to permit an occupation of their premises which *eats into them* a lasting stigma of shame? Let no magistrate plead ignorance of facts after this; and let such enforce on him the only line of conduct he should pursue when applied to for spirit licenses.

These abominations must and *shall* be put down.

EVERY one will have seen Monsieur A. Soyer's letter to the *Times*, on a subject which we announced to the public some time since. It now appears that the suggestion is, as we anticipated, to be acted on; and that it has already its chief advantages guaranteed by actual experiment:—

"My sincere devotion," says M. Soyer, "to this important cause being to take every possible advantage of every kind of nutritious substances, animal and vegetable, and fish, and to convert them, by study and judgment, into a wholesome and cheap aliment for the millions."

As a pendant to the recipe for a nutritious soup, No. 2, he says:—

"One hundred gallons will cost under £1. Respecting my plan of kitchens for the poor, I am happy to inform you that my subscription, which is only of a few days' date, has met with the greatest encouragement by benevolent contributors, the lists of whom will shortly be published. I have been able already to begin one of those kitchens on a small scale, where from 40 to 50 gallons of soup can be easily made, and quickly distributed to 200 or 300 poor, in an ordinary-sized London house. As soon as it is in practice this simple plan will be made public through the press, therefore any private application becomes unnecessary, as it would prevent my carrying the plan into effect."

"A correct drawing of my large plan for making and supplying 20,000 persons is also in a very forward state."

"With high consideration, I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obliged and humble servant,
"Reform Club, Feb. 17." "A. SOYER."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, there was a debate of some length on the Destitute Persons (Ireland) Bill, which was read a second time. The Distilling from Sugar Bill was likewise read a second time on Tuesday. The Earl of Lucan defended himself most warmly against the charges made against him by Lord Lincoln, in the Lower House, founded on the report of Mr. Ottway, an assistant poor-law commissioner, respecting the state of the Castlebar Union. Earl Grey made a few remarks on the same subject. On the motion of Lord Clarendon, the Brewing from Sugar Bill was read a second time.

Their lordships did not meet on Wednesday.

In the House of Commons the debate on Lord G. Bentinck's motion was again further adjourned on Monday evening. The principal speakers were the Marquis of Granby, Alderman Thompson, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Disraeli. Lord Morpeth stated, in reply to a question, that the committee of the Wellington statue had given directions for more of the scaffolding to be removed, in order to enable the Government fairly to judge of the merits of the statue in its present position. He said it was the opinion of Government that the best site for the statue was the north side of Waterloo-place.

On Tuesday the adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. B. Osborne, who supported the bill, as also did Colonel Conolly, Sir J. Walsh, and Sir H. Barron. Captain Layard and Mr. V. Stuart opposed it. Sir R. Peel said his vote upon the measure should be given solely in reference to its merits, and would in no way be influenced by the consequences as respecting the retirement of her Majesty's Government. He could not consent to increase the financial embarrassments which he knew the Government must have to encounter in the course of the present year, by supporting a measure requiring such an enormous sum to carry it into operation. The right hon. baronet then proceeded to contend that there was no sufficient ground for believing the money advanced would ever be repaid; and at all events they would, by the noble lord's bill, confer a great benefit on shareholders in Irish railways, which could by no means be justified upon any recognised principle. Lord G. Bentinck replied at very considerable length, and after a few words from Mr. F. French, Mr. W. R. Collett, and Mr. Muntz, Lord John Russell stated his concurrence in the views taken by Sir R. Peel of the measure in reference to its bearing on the financial condition of the country, and said he did not think the bill of the noble lord well calculated to produce the beneficial results he aimed at. After Lord G. Bentinck, in explanation, and a vain attempt from an Irish member to obtain a hearing, the House divided, when the numbers were:—

For the second reading	118
Against it	332

Majority against it	214
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The House met at noon on Wednesday.

After the presentation of petitions in favour of and against the reduction of factory labour, the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Ten Hours Factory Bill was resumed, and after some discussion the House divided, when there appeared:—

For the second reading	195
Against it	87

Majority	108
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On Thursday some conversation took place relative to the British force in the Tagus. A petition presented by Lord Brougham from the mayor and magistrates of Liverpool, on the subject of prison discipline, led to some discussion. The Duke of Richmond did not believe that the punishment of transportation was thought so lightly of by criminals as was imagined. Earl Grey said that a bill would be shortly brought into Parliament, by which the punishment of transportation would be so limited as to be almost abolished. It was also intended to establish a penal school in London, and to adopt other measures.—Adjourned.

In the Commons they did not make a house on Thursday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen on Thursday morning.

Count Alexander Mensdorff left Buckingham Palace, at half-past ten on Thursday morning, for Southampton, en route to Portugal.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Matilda Paget, the Earl of Morton, Hon. Col. Grey, and the Hon. Capt. Gordon, honoured the French Plays with their presence on Thursday.

Lady John Russell, we are glad to learn, continues gradually to improve in health.

Mr. O'Connell is very seriously indisposed, and it is his intention, if possible, to leave for Ireland immediately.

COSMO.

A TALE.

BY THE DUCHESS OF ABRANTES.

IV.

(Conclusion.)

As she arrived at this point, Madame L. laid down the manuscript and remarked,

"I have so far intruded upon your attention, merely to show that there are natures so susceptible credulous as almost to create their own (always fatal) destiny. I am by no means one of those who would advocate a desire to pry into futurity, much less to believe in merely human oracles; but neither can I resist the impression that a culpable listening to either or both does in general bring with it an absolute retribution. In the younger of the brothers (Giulio) this will be manifested by what afterwards transpired; and that he yielded to unwise superstition, endowed as he was with so many noble attributes, may have arisen from the circumstance of an over-fond mother having encouraged in him a species of fatalism from his earliest youth.

"He was now under the influence of a sort of sibylline curse, which told him that he would love and be loved in return, but that this passion would be a sacrilege, and that the end of it would be murder. To escape this he resolved on quitting the paths of every-day life, and bury himself in monastic seclusion. The letter from Giulio to his father announced this, but the place of retirement was concealed; and all the efforts of the Marquis Cosmo and Camillo to discover it were fruitless. He had retired to Sicily.

"It was impossible to conceive any one more sedulously attentive to his religious duties; and there was something so mild and beneficent in his austerity,—or, rather, his austerity was so much more for himself than for others,—that he obtained almost a saintly reputation.

"The confessional was his ruin.

"On one occasion a voice of exquisite sweetness poured into his ear the discovery that he was *himself* an object of attachment to the daughter of the Marquis de Campo Santo, one of the proudest of the Sicilian nobility. Much as he pitied the unhappy Emilia, such love, such sacrilege, was at the time far from him; and, in order to further repress this fatal passion, he discovered himself, and poured forth his holy anger in all the severity of rebuke. The daughter of an illustrious line of princes fainted at his feet, and then it was he exclaimed to himself, 'If love had been permitted me, surely this most exquisite of women had won my whole heart!—But, no! it must not be—shall not be. I am dead to the world. And yet—and yet—oh! horror!—I am on the verge of—nay, am guilty of the sacrilege imputed to my doom by the sibyl! And thus my woes begin. Ho, help!—bear away this person, this fiend, in angel form, who would utterly destroy me!'"

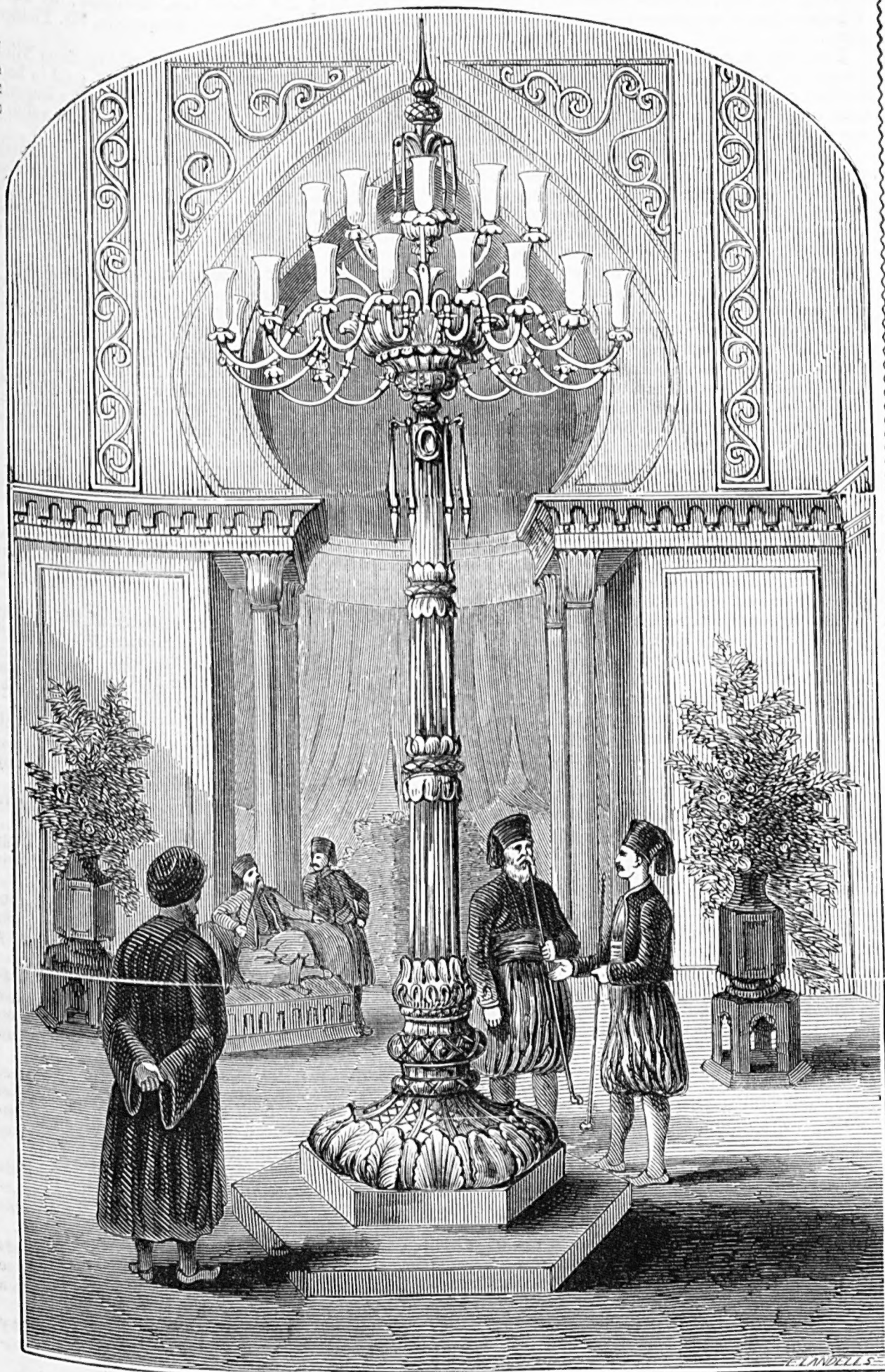
Alas, for Giulio! the love borne him by Emilia went nigh, at length, to deprive him altogether of that self-control in which he had imagined himself armed against all assaults of the affections; but the more he discovered this, the more he became enraged against the cause. Emilia was more fortunate in this respect, for the generosity of her woman's nature fortified her so far as to determine her to relinquish for ever so hapless an attachment. She proceeded at dusk, one evening, to the monastery, to announce this to Giulio—who, already maddened by his reflections, fearing the disgrace of his order, and seeing in her only the temptress come finally to betray, by a sudden and dreadful resolution, stabbed her to the heart!

The son of the Marquis Cosmo ended his days, about a month after this event, in a madhouse in Calabria.

FELICITY.—A poor gardener, on being asked what felicity meant, said, he did not know, but he believed it was a bulbous root!

An American editor announces that from the 1st instant the title of his paper will be changed. Although he considers this an improvement, yet he modestly says that "the paper will be no higher price than before!"

A lady complaining how rapidly time stole away, said, "Alas! I am near thirty." Scarron, who was present, and knew her age, said: "Do not fret at it, madam, for you will get further from that frightful epoch every day."



THE COLOSSAL CANDELABRUM,
IN CRYSTAL,
FOR HIS HIGHNESS IBRAHIM PASHA.

A greater compliment than that paid by the Egyptian Prince to the superiority of British manufacturing skill in giving *carte blanche* to the Messrs. Osler, of Birmingham, for the execution of this magnificent work cannot well be conceived.

The candelabrum is one of a pair, and brings before us in vivid retrospect many a description in "The Arabian Nights" by its size, brilliancy, and finish. But we must not forget the truly artistic feeling which has been developed in the invention and design. We are made sensible of this by the broad harmony of a mass composed of such infinite detail. It is, however, difficult to imagine what must be the effect of this superb edifice in crystal when lighted, and reflecting in the palace for which it is destined the gorgeous hues of surrounding objects: there

"itself alone can be its parallel!"

To enter more into particulars, there are in this wonderful piece of glasswork 500 pieces; it is seventeen feet in height, and the weight is over 2,000 pounds. From the base, which is beautifully decorated, a shaft arises composed of a cylinder of prisms; thence branches spring, sixteen below, and eight above, provided with a shade and stellar embellishment. The calyx has six pendants, each two feet in length: the total height of the candelabrum is seventeen feet. The ornamental glass

base rests on a hexagonal metal plinth thirty-four inches in diameter.

In the general effect we are reminded of the palm-tree; and thus the oriental character is most happily in accordance with the dazzling appeal of other attributes.

Such a work as this must create the very best description of fame for Messrs. F. and C. Osler, confirmed as it is by the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Tuesday last, to the rooms in Oxford-street, and by the expression of entire approval by the illustrious Prince Consort. The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Ashburton, Sir Robert Peel, the Comte de Montemolin and suite, and many other personages of distinction, have also paid a visit to this—one of the noblest specimens of art, in glass, on record. It is gratifying to know that the alteration in the laws of excise has permitted the completion of a work which not very remotely they must have frustrated. Entering most cordially into the general admiration of the work we have described, we have this week made it a prominent subject for illustration.

Some young Americans, travelling on horseback, among the White Mountains, became inordinately thirsty, and stopped for milk at a house by the roadside. They emptied every basin that was offered, and still wanted more. The woman of the house at length brought an enormous bowl of milk, and set it down on the table, saying, "One would think, gentlemen, you had never been weaned."

TABLE TALK.

The Duchess de Berri, accompanied by her family and suite, has arrived in Venice.

Her Majesty has just ordered twenty-five pairs of knitted stockings for the royal infants of two peasant girls in the county of Clare.

Christopher Rawlinson, Esq., of the Western Circuit, has been appointed by Sir George Grey to the recordership of Penang. The appointment is worth £4,000 per annum.

The use of the bear-skin cap, hitherto worn by fusilier regiments, is to be discontinued.

The difference between love and law is this—in love the attachment precedes the declaration;—in law the declaration precedes the attachment.

The secret of how to give dahlias a natural perfume has been offered for sale.

An English newspaper is about to be commenced at Florence. Mr. Trollope, son of the authoress, is to be the editor.

By an act passed last August, the sale of mackerel on Sundays is declared illegal.

It is a singular coincidence that the same disease which has attacked the potato has also affected the cocoa in Jamaica.

The erection of the new fortifications round Alexandria is carried on with vigour. Gallice Bey, the French engineer, has 8,000 men working under his orders.

Letters from Tunis mention that the Bey had lost the steamer Dante, which was presented to him by Louis Philippe, it having run on shore.

The mode of elections for the palatinate of Austria is peculiar: four candidates are proposed by the Government to the Diet, of whom the latter select one.

The late Mr. Byng's estate has been valued for probate duty at £400,000.

The Marquis of Northampton has accepted the office of Patron of the College of Preceptors.

A letter from Berlin of the 8th says:—"Yesterday public prayers were offered in all the churches of the capital for the recovery of the Queen."

A vessel, arrived from Nantes, has brought, among a variety of articles of French production, 400 casks of vinegar, the manufacture of that country.

The funeral of the Viscountess de Chateaubriand was attended by an immense concourse of the nobility now in Paris.

The Earl of Verulam has given the munificent sum of £1,500 towards the endowment and building of the proposed new church at Tavistock-green, St. Alban's.

Within the past week two attempts have been made to overturn the trains on the North British Railway, by placing obstructions upon the rails.

The abolition of the slave market at Constantinople has been resolved upon.

Mr. Wm. Irwin, mate of the Sirius, while in the act of reefing the mainsail, fell overboard, and was drowned, on Friday week.

The report that Miss Susan Cushman was married to Mr. Muspratt, of Seaforth-hall, has been officially contradicted.

Never since the establishment of horse-racing in England have there been so many horses in training as there are at the present time.

The last census of the United States gave 420,000 as the number of female slaves under ten years of age, and 390,000 as the number between ten and twenty.

Since the meeting of the House of Commons in January, 1846, as many as thirty-four new members have been returned to occupy places vacated by death or retirement.

The royal sledges were returned to Windsor on Tuesday, and laid up in ordinary in the royal mews attached to the castle.

Lord and Lady Napier have left Malta for Naples, where his lordship will enter on his duties as Secretary of Legation to the British Embassy.

Accounts from Portugal represent the insurrection as spreading, and the fall of Queen Donna Maria's present Administration as almost inevitable.

At Brighton, when the frost broke up, many houses where the snow had not been removed from the roof were thoroughly inundated. The palace was in this unpleasant predicament, and was completely flooded.

A penalty of £10 and the costs of fourteen lamps were inflicted last week in Cambridge upon a gentleman who had been indulging in the "lark" of extinguishing the gas by means of smashing the glass.

On the 4th instant, at a boarding-school in Berlin, twelve young ladies were found insensible from the fumes of a stove, and four of them died.

On Tuesday last (Shrove Tuesday) nearly five hundred four-pound loaves, of the best wheaten bread, were given at the church doors to as many poor people residing in Wandsworth.

In consequence of the rapid thaw, accompanied by rain, the river Thames, both above and below Windsor-bridge, overflowed its banks in all directions.

The large and magnificent German theatre of Pesth, in Hungary, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2nd of February. Fortunately the library and all the documents were saved.

Messrs. Chubb and Son, the eminent lock and fireproof safe makers, have, in consequence of the rise in the price of provisions, raised the wages of their workmen for three months certain.

Two plays of Molière have been translated into Turkish, and represented by Turks in due French costume, at the palace of the Sultan, whilst all the ladies of the harem were present, and loudly applauded the actors.

An exhibition of a very extraordinary nature, consisting of learned monkeys, dogs, and goats, is announced at the Shakspeare Rooms, Birmingham.

The Rev. Dr. Wolff has addressed a letter to the freemasons, which body he has just joined, offering to deliver lectures in the different towns of England for the benefit of the poor.

The Bank of Ireland has offered a reward of £100 for the recovery of the parcel (said to contain £1,500) lost on Saturday, upon the occasion of a break down of the Nenagh coach to Limerick.

The grand total of the letters and newspapers passing through the Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, on Monday last, stands as follows:—Letters, 422,000; newspapers, 145,000.

The whole of the evening's receipts were given by Mr. Batty for the benefit of the destitute Irish and Scotch, on Thursday week, amounting to £57 1s. 6d.

Earl Howe recently opened four or five soup-kitchens in the villages round Gopsall, from which a liberal supply of good soup has been daily supplied to the more distressed families of the district.

An additional service on Sunday afternoons, at half-past three o'clock, will commence to-morrow at St. George's Church, Albemarle-street.

The King and Queen of the Belgians were present at the concert given by the Grand Harmonic Society of Brussels, on the 13th inst.

Dhaujibhai Naroji, a Parsee by birth, was ordained a clergyman a few days since at Edinburgh.

The so-called remains of "St. Crescentia, virgin and martyr," have been solemnly deposited in St. Margaret's convent, Edinburgh. The bones are a papal gift.

The tide on Tuesday was higher at London-bridge than on any previous occasion since the 31st December, 1845.

The Minister of Finance of Prussia has published an ordinance that the duties imposed on corn, grain, and other articles of food, when exported into France by land, are to be extended to the export of similar articles into France by sea.

It is found that upwards of 500 widowers have married the sisters of their deceased wives in fourteen towns alone.

The *Spectateur* of Dijon states that an officer of Grancey, being curious to see how a spring-gun, set for wolves, was acted on, imprudently touched the bait attached to the trigger, and the next moment received the whole discharge in various parts of his body.

A few days since a gamekeeper at Littlecott, near Hungerford, Wiltshire, shot a large golden eagle, a bird almost unknown in the southern counties.

On Friday night a grand masonic ball was held in the Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen-street. The attendance was both numerous and fashionable.

Official information has been received that the Emperor of Russia has prohibited all further exportation of corn from his dominions into Prussia by the land frontier.

The Great Britain steamer, at Dundrum Bay, is now considered to be quite secured against storms or attacks from the ocean, by the contrivance recommended by Mr. Brunel.

Salmon fishing in the Tweed commenced on Monday, and, from the large quantities of fish seen in the bay, hopes are entertained that the "take" will be more than an average one.

The Leeds corporation, during a meeting last week, "adjourned for twenty minutes, and partook of the hospitality of the mayor, who had provided turtle soup and sherry *ad libitum*." They returned to discuss the state of the burial-ground.

On Friday last a tidewater was eating some beef on board the Emerald, when a piece lodged in his throat, and before assistance could be procured he was suffocated.

Last week there were despatched no fewer than two thousand four hundred tons of iron ore along the Furness Railway to be shipped at Yarrow.

The King of Prussia has expressed his acquiescence in the view taken of the Montpensier marriage by the British Government.

On Monday evening a dinner was given to Mr. Wakley, at the Angel Inn, Islington, by about seventy of his friends and supporters, Mr. Fielden, M.P., presiding.

Accounts received at St. Petersburg, from Nijni-Novogorod, state that 428 pounds of gold in bars, coming from Siberia, and destined for the Imperial Mint, had passed through that city. The value of this in English money is £1,188,500.

The Paris papers announce the death of Captain Dillon, whose adventures in the Pacific are familiar to every reader, and who discovered and brought to France the remnants of the *Astrolabe*, the sole relics of the unfortunate La Peyrouse and his companions.

On Friday last the foundation-stone of a break-water or harbour of refuge was laid in the Bay of Crawby, Island of Alderney. The day was spent in the greatest festivity.

The late Samuel Hoare, Esq., banker, has left personal property valued at £120,000.

Mrs. Butler (late Miss Fanny Kemble) appeared on the boards of the Theatre Royal, Manchester, on Tuesday evening, and was received most rapturously.

The opening of the new Prussian United Diet, or States General, is fixed to take place at Berlin on Sunday, the 11th of April next. The King will open the Assembly in person.

It is stated in the *Frankfort Journal* that the post-office authorities of Sweden and Denmark are in negotiation for extended postal arrangements between the two countries.

Captain Moxton, the commander of the Margaret Connel, has in his care a Siamese youth, who is to receive his education in England.

The old proverb of "He lies like truth" has been altered for the use of rising diplomatists into "He lies like Guizot."—*Punch*.

Mr. O'Connell was in such delicate state of health as to preclude him from recording his vote against Ministers upon Lord George Bentinck's Railway Bill.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper, the talented pianist, gave his first *soirée musicale* on Thursday evening.

John Parry, the unapproachable, has been singing during the last ten days at Warrington, Manchester, Halifax, Liverpool, and Preston.

The Glee Club held its third meeting on Saturday last at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Sir Felix Booth, Bart., in the chair. About fifty members and visitors assembled.

On Wednesday morning the American line-of-packet ship Sir Robert Peel was hauled out of the London Docks with upwards of 100 emigrants on board, principally small farmers, who intend settling in the United States.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons, from Linlithgow, against the passing of any bills introduced by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Company until they have restored the Sunday passenger trains.

It is mentioned that Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., intends to relinquish his parliamentary professional practice in committees of the House, with a view to his entering Parliament at the next general election.

General the Hon. Sir Arthur Upton succeeds his deceased brother as a member of the committee of the Musical Union. The gallant general is a well-known practical amateur on the violin.

The Great Western steam-ship is to be sold by auction next month. She is now lying in the floating harbour at Bristol.

The first five-pound notes ever issued in the Isle of Man have just been put in circulation by the Commercial Banking Company.

An artist in New York, says the *Mechanic*, painted an imitation of a bottle of spruce beer so naturally that the cork flew out before he could paint the string to fasten it.

Professor Napier, so well known from his laborious connection with "The Encyclopædia Britannica," died at Edinburgh on Friday week.

It is not generally known that Merthyr Tydfil owes its name to a lady. A young girl, Tydfil, was burnt there, because she would not renounce her religious opinions. Merthyr Tydfil is a corruption of the poor girl's name and fate,—Tydfil, the martyr.

Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, one of the proprietors of the *Times*, is lying dangerously ill.

The first ship which left England for the whale fishery was one of only thirty tons burden, with twelve men, commanded by Silvestere Wyet, from the port of Bristol, in the year 1594.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following letter, dated Berlin, 31st ult.:—"A few days since M. Braconier, a stockbroker, was condemned to hard labour for nine years for having gambled with the property of his clients and having ruined himself. M. Braconier is a member of one of the most wealthy families in the capital, and every effort was made by offering to pay his debts to save him from disgrace, but it was too late."

LITERATURE.

Truth and Falsehood. A Romance. By ELIZABETH THORNTON. 3 vols. Chapman and Hall.

It is certainly no little merit in this writer that we must finish her volumes when we take them up: but we do not deem this the chief accomplishment of the romancist. Power of this kind argues well for intensity of purpose; but how much more is requisite in a work of such complicated art! However, to do Mrs. Thornton justice, there is in the Herman of this story, and in her Margaret of Navarre, much of that individuality and pictorial life which give so permanent a charm to the works of Scott: and we shall here close our strictures by introducing both of them:—

"Ha!" said the officer, as he looked at the ring, "I begin to comprehend this affair. We have a Lady Marguerite, of whom we—of whom France is proud. She is, indeed, such a woman as one seldom sees. Good and great as she is beautiful. Follow me, sir. Had you sooner showed the ring, it would have saved you much trouble. You would have found it a passport no one would have dared to disobey!"

"Herman gladly followed him. They traversed the guard-room, passed through a long gallery into a saloon, where he requested him to wait, disappearing by a door on the opposite side. In a few minutes a young and elegant lady entered, arrayed in the singular but picturesque dress of a Navarrese gentlewoman. The deep black and gold fringe swinging round her slender ankles and white arms, from the ample folds of the satin petticoat and the hanging sleeves of the tight bodice, which set off to the utmost advantage the slender and graceful form it covered; aided in its effect by the light and transparent veil fastened to the comb at the back of the head, and falling to the ground in shadowy folds.

"As this graceful lady advanced, she fixed her large dark eyes on Herman, and said with a courtesy, 'You request an audience of her Highness the Queen of Navarre, sir?'

"No, madam," he replied in his turn, earnestly regarding the handsome creature who stood before him, "it is the Lady Marguerite, who is in the service of the Duchesse D'Alençon. I had the pleasure some two years since to—"

"He was interrupted by the dark-eyed lady, who, gaily clapping her hands, exclaimed with all the original naïveté of her character, 'It is—it is our master of the horse! our knight of the mountains, about whom we have said and sung so much, hardly hoping again to see him!'

"Tornalina!" said the astonished young man. Is it, indeed, the handsome Spanish maiden transformed into a court lady?"

"Indeed it is," she replied, laughing. "Don't you see that I was born to grace a court? How proudly I bear my gay plumage?"

"Yes, truly! you are at once so like and so unlike what you were, that I was greatly puzzled, until your voice, and, above all, your laugh, recalled to my memory the mountain maiden."

"He was about to say more, but she hastily left him.

"Returning again, after a short absence, with a gay and laughing face, she said, 'Advance, noble knight of the galloping steed! I have orders to present you to her Highness the Duchesse D'Alençon, now Queen of Navarre. Advance, and see if you can discover the Lady Marguerite among the dames and damsels in her train.'

"Herman obeyed, and, as he crossed the chamber, for the first time his thoughts turned to his dress. It certainly was not a courtly garb he wore, for he had arrayed himself in a plain brown suit of the simplest fashion, the better to escape observation. But, fit or unfit, it could not now be changed; and all thought on the subject soon vanished.

"He had entered a lofty and spacious apartment, splendid with mirrors, painting, and gilding: it was lighted by a long row of windows, the many-tinted panes of which threw a chequered and varied shade on the figured *parquet* of the floor. In the deep recesses of the window-frames stood alabaster vases, filled with fresh and sweet-scented flowers, whose fragrance permeated the air. All round the room were placed innumerable wax torches in gilded sconces, wreathed with garlands of roses and lilies; the light shafts of the columns which supported a gallery above were decorated in the same manner. A group of ladies, many of them young and handsome, and all elegantly dressed, graced this splendid chamber (evidently prepared for a *fête*), and gave additional beauty to the magnificent scene.

"Foremost and most distinguished, arrayed for a court reception, stood that noble lady on whose fair and lofty brow the sparkling diadem by which it was encircled seemed to borrow, not to bestow, distinction. Herman looked at her, and recognised the unforgotten Lady Marguerite in the Queen of Navarre, that firm and faithful protectress of the hunted and persecuted Protestants,—their only steady and consistent friend in France.

"The King (although a convert to the new faith), of a character too weak and vacillating steadily to pursue any consistent course of policy, or fettered by necessities naturally resulting from his dissolute habits and reckless expenditure, alternately offered them a feeble and inefficient protection, or abandoned them utterly to the relentless persecution of their enemies, who, instigated by a blind and stupid bigotry of igno-

rant intolerance, committed excesses of cruelty so atrocious as to make us shudder at the bare recital.

And thus have bigots ever done! and thus will ever do! Hate, harass, kill their fellow men, to prove their doctrines true.

"Astonished and somewhat confused, Herman stood before the QUEEN OF NAVARRE: but quickly reassured by the smiling welcome he met with, he bent his knee, and kissed the hand graciously extended towards him, as she said, 'Welcome, noble sir; we are glad to see again our own true knight! You sought us: what can we do to serve a gentleman to whom we deem ourselves greatly beholden?'

"Herman related the unhappy circumstances under which his family were placed.

"How!" she exclaimed, 'confined! The Lady Felsenberg imprisoned! On what charge?'

"Herman hesitated, and at length stammered out a few words, that seemed to choke him, in explanation.

"Murder!" she repeated with a start, 'but the accusation is false! they are doubtless innocent!'

"Again Herman cast down his eyes and hesitated. She looked at him earnestly for a moment, motioned to the ladies to retire, and as they retreated she said gravely, 'I am anxious to serve you, sir; but to enable me to do so you must be candid with me. There must be no reserve. Do you believe the charge to be a just one?'

"Alas, your Highness!" he replied, 'I know not what to say; I have never dared to ask. I have always feared to inquire.'

"I comprehend you, sir: it is a sufficient answer. Had you not believed it true, you would not have feared to inquire! Who was the person so mysteriously destroyed?'

"He—he was—the husband of my mother," said Herman, half suffocated by grief and shame.

"Great God!—her husband!" exclaimed the Queen, with a painful contraction of the muscles of her face. 'I cannot, must not, will not plead for or protect a woman who—'

"She stopped. The pale and agitated countenance of the brave young man, to whom she owed a weighty obligation, moved her greatly. After a pause of silent reflection, she said, 'There is but one course to take in an affair like this. You must get this lady out of confinement. Effect her escape from Le Châtelet.'"

History of the House of Austria, &c. By WILLIAM COXE, F.R.S., F.A.S., Archdeacon of Wilts, &c. Vol. I. Henry G. Bohn.

This is one of the few historical works of the present age that is likely to survive it; for the author, well fitted by education and habits of thought for his task, is also equally aware of the high responsibilities of the historian. The public are deeply indebted to Mr. Bohn for this addition to his standard library. The author observes:—

"The following history presents the spectacle of a family rapidly rising from the possession of dominions, which form scarcely a speck in the map of Europe, to a stupendous height of power and splendour, equal, if not superior, to any preceding dynasty. Like the Danube of its native mountains, at first an inconceivable rill, obscurely winding amidst rocks and precipices, then swelling its volume by the accumulation of tributary streams, carrying plenty and fertility to numerous nations, and, finally, pouring its mighty waters, by a hundred mouths, into the Euxine Sea. The members of this family present every possible variety of character, and every species of merit or acquirement: cultivators or projectors of letters and science; the distinguished heroes and statesmen of almost every age; its ministers and warriors the patterns and admiration of their contemporaries. The period of its history comprises a space of six centuries, from the earliest dawn to the meridian of modern science; from the age of feudal barbarism to the full splendour of European civilization.

"To this family does Europe owe its preservation. In this house has Providence placed the barrier which arrested the progress of the Mahomedan hordes, and prevented the banner of the Crescent from floating in triumph over the Christian world. United with the Catholic church by interest, no less than by passion and prejudice, its chiefs were, for a short time, the great opposers of truth, and the oppressors of civil and religious liberty. But adversity taught more tolerant and liberal principles; and, as Austria first saved Europe from Mahometan barbarism, she has since formed the great bulwark of public freedom, and the great counterpoise to France, in the political balance. At all times, and in all circumstances, Austria has been pre-eminent in peace as in arms; the court of Vienna has invariably been the great centre on which the vast machine of European policy has revolved."

"I have not adopted the formal method of divisions and subdivisions, but have suffered myself to be carried by the stream of time, marking, with sufficient distinctness, the more important periods, and introducing in occasional pauses reviews of the state of Europe, from which the reader may form a judgment of the progressive rise, extensive connections, and comparative greatness of the Austrian monarchy.

"As on the death of Maximilian I. the house of Austria was divided into the Spanish and German branches, it was my intention to have traced the history of both; but the magnitude of the work compelled me to abandon my plan, and confine myself to the longer and more interesting period of the German line. I have, however, dwelt sufficiently on the reign of Charles V. to preserve the uniformity and connection of the narrative.

"The history naturally closes with the death of Leopold II.; as it is not possible for an author who values the reputation of candour and authenticity to compile from imperfect documents, and amidst the misrepresentations of passion and prejudice, a faithful account of those portentous revolutions which have totally changed the political relations and importance of Austria, and confounded all the ancient connections of Europe."

Facing the title is a finely-engraved portrait of Maximilian.

NELSON'S WATCH.

[The following has been furnished us by a lady, resident at Portsmouth, and we believe we have the anecdote exclusively.]

NELSON'S WATCH.—This highly interesting relic of the immortal hero, perhaps the most interesting that has yet been brought to light, being no other than the identical watch the gallant "fire-eater" had in his pocket when he received his fatal wound at Trafalgar, has just been discovered. It was taken some few days ago to Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of New Bond-street, for sale, by its present owner, Mr. Nathaniel Davis, who came into the possession of the precious relic on the death of his wife, to whom it was bequeathed by Mrs. Morris Nelson at her decease; Mrs. Davis having, for many years, resided with Mrs. Nelson as *nurse*; and she read the Scriptures to her after that lady became blind. The watch is a gold one, of a bulky form, with thick double cases, white enamel dial, with gold seal attached—also the property at the same time as the watch of Nelson; this seal is also very old-fashioned, and contains an oval red cornelian, on which is engraved the figure of Esculapius. On the back of the watch is engraved a representation of the stern of the San Josef, 112, taken by Nelson at the action off Cape St. Vincent, 1797; under the wardroom windows the name "San Josef" is excellently engraved. The name of the maker of the watch is Plumley; it is in excellent condition and good working order. A number of valuable papers and letters, written with the left hand of the hero, were also given, at the same time as the watch, by Mrs. Nelson to her faithful servant, but these Lady Hamilton succeeded in getting from her. The jewellers, having a doubt about the genuineness of the relic, wrote, at the suggestion of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, to Captain Pasco, of the Victory (who was Nelson's signal and senior lieutenant at Trafalgar, and who made and hoisted that ever-memorable signal, "England expects every man will do his duty"), for his opinion upon it, sending the watch also for his inspection, which was returned on Wednesday week by Captain Pasco, with a most positive and highly gratifying declaration as to the identity of the relic; the gallant survivor having frequently seen his immortal chief pull out the watch with his left hand on the deck of that ship he (Captain Pasco) now so ably commands. One hundred guineas were asked for it—to many now living it would be cheap at a thousand.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY.

Her Majesty has appointed Lord Langdale, Lord Beaumont, Joseph Humphry, Esq., Henry Bellenden Ker, Esq., Walter Coulson, Esq., George Frere, Esq., and Francis Broderip, Esq., her Majesty's commissioners for inquiring whether the burdens on land can be diminished by the establishment of an effective system for the registration of deeds and the simplification of the forms of conveyance.

Her Majesty has been pleased to present the Rev. Henry Rogers, B.A., to the rectory of Meverley, in the county of Salop.

The West India mail arrived at Southampton yesterday, at a quarter to four, per the Teviot.

Final close of the Galway election:—Monahan, 508, O'Flaherty, 501.

The House of Lords met at five o'clock on Friday; and, amongst other public business, Lord Ashburton moved for certain returns connected with railways in India and the Bank of England.

In the House of Commons, last evening, several bills having been read a second time, and a number of petitions presented, Lord John Russell announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement on Monday, and that the navy estimates would also then be brought forward. The House then proceeded to discuss the Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill.

Some crimes of a fearful kind have lately shocked the Rhine provinces. At Duren, which the English traveller will recollect as the half-way station between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, the body of a murdered man was found the other day suspended in a slaughter-house; and on investigation it appeared that the deceased had been tempted by a prostitute to her house, and had been there robbed and murdered by her father. At Dusseldorf, a few evenings since, at a moment when many persons were crossing the bridge, one of the passengers was attacked and stabbed with a knife by a man, who, although closely pursued, made his escape through the adjoining streets.

THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, this magnificent theatre opened its doors for the first night of the season, and a more splendid *coup d'œil* we have seldom witnessed than this temple of Apollo presented, even before the rising of the curtain; not a box, not a stall, not an inch of the pit, but was filled by fashion and beauty. Every face appeared lighted by a smile, as though the whole audience had come predisposed to be delighted at the entertainment, be it what it might, which Mr. Lumley had, under his peculiarly embarrassing circumstances, been enabled, by lavish expenditure and untiring exertion, to place before it.

There has been no alteration in the decorations of the theatre since last season, but every part has been thoroughly cleaned, and the passages and lobbies re-coloured. The same satin curtains, of golden hue, adorn the boxes as before. We have often heard the selection of the colour of these draperies objected to, but we think the objection should be made to the linings of the boxes: had the interiors been of dark crimson, for instance, the rich yellow hangings would then have stood out with great splendour.

Soon after eight o'clock Mr. Balfe made his appearance at the post of honour, in the orchestra, and was greeted by immense applause. After the first twenty bars had been played, it was evident that the comparatively new orchestra of her Majesty's Theatre had, in most instances, gained by the loss it experienced since last season. We never remember greater precision—greater unity of purpose—than appeared amongst the executants of the instrumental portion throughout the entire opera. Were we to find fault at all, it would be by expressing a wish that the brass instruments should be kept a little more under, not that we intend by this remark to imply censure upon the performers; no, the vice lies more properly at the door of the composers of the present day, who, musically applied, seem determined to make this the age of brass. At times, when the whole of this portion of the orchestra opened at once their brazen throats, the effect was almost deafening; but, it must also be confessed, grand in the extreme.

The opera selected on this occasion was "La Favorita" of Donizetti, a work already well known to the English public. The cast was:—

Leonora di Guzman, Mlle. SANCHIOLI.
Fernando, Sig. GARDONI.
Alphonso XI. (King of Castile), Sig. SUPERCHI.
Balthazar (Superior of the Convent), Sig. BOUCHE.
D. Gaspar (officer to the King), Sig. DAI FIORI.
D. Ines (waiting-maid to Leonora), Mlle. DARIA NASCIO.

The great experiment to be tried upon this night was in how far Mr. Lumley might have succeeded in filling the void left by the loss of Mario. Now, without entering upon any comparison between Gardoni and that splendid singer, or with the great Duprez, whose performance in "La Favorita" might almost be pronounced perfection, we may venture boldly to assert that the *habitués* of the Opera-house have seldom had greater cause to be thankful to a manager than they have at this moment to Mr. Lumley for his fortunate selection of Gardoni as one of his principal tenors. Gardoni's appearance is youthful in the extreme; this is partly owing to the smallness of his features, which are very prepossessing. His figure is of moderate height and very symmetrical, and, altogether, he appeared the *beau-ideal* of a *Fernando*. "A good appearance" is said to be a "letter of recommendation;" in this instance the recommendation had great weight with the audience, for the moment he was seen he had a thousand friends; and not ten minutes after he had pronounced "Nol posso"—I cannot (which seemed like a story, for he soon proved he could), there was not a second opinion of his sure success. Gardoni's voice is a full-toned tenor; his notes come well and powerfully from the chest—always in tune, and capable of great expression. His *voce di testa*, which he used but sparingly, appeared to possess great sweetness. He was loudly encored in "Una vergine," and also in "Spirito gentil." We have seen it remarked that he was particularly great in the *finale* of the fourth act. This part was, in our opinion, his weakest effort; and, were we called upon to bestow the palm, we should, both for the acting and singing of this scene, award it to the late *débütant* at Drury Lane, Mr. Travers. Gardoni may at once be set down as an established favourite with the English public. Another very excellent singer made a most successful *débüt* in the character of the king, Signor Superchi. This gentleman's voice is a rich *baritono*—flexible and highly cultivated: he acted and sang with great cleverness. Signor Bouché, a new candidate also, deserves very honourable mention: his voice is the *basso profondo*—powerful, clear, and well trained:



LETITIA E. LANDON.

It is with a profound feeling of melancholy that we approach the subject of this memoir—the gifted but fated LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON—one of the most joyous, imaginative, amiable, and, we may add, defamed creatures that ever yet was immortalised in the records of genius.

The only agreeable point of view in which we can contemplate L. E. L. is that when as the "Improvisatrice" she dazzled us with poetical promise—promise matured only when the harbinger of death cast his shadows before!

In 1838 Miss Landon married George Maclean, Esq., Governor of Cape Coast Castle; and it was on her passage out that she wrote the following exquisite lines to the Polar Star:

"A star has left the kindling sky—
A lovely northern light;
How many planets are on high,
But that has left the night.
I miss its bright familiar face,
It was a friend to me;
Associate with my native place,
And those beyond the sea.
It rose upon our English sky,
Shone o'er our English land,
And brought back many a loving eye,
And many a gentle hand.
It seemed to answer to my thought,
It called the past to mind,
And with its welcome presence brought
All I had left behind.
The voyage it lights no longer, ends
Soon on a foreign shore;
How can I but recal the friends
That I may see no more?
Fresh from the pain it was to part—
How could I bear the pain?
Yet strong the omen in my heart
That says—We meet again.
Meet with a deeper, dearer love;
For absence shows the worth
Of all from which we then remove,
Friends, home, and native earth.
Thou lovely polar star, mine eyes
Still turned the first on thee,
Till I have felt a sad surprise,
That none looked up with me.
But thou hast sunk upon the wave,
Thy radiant place unknown;
I seem to stand beside a grave,
And stand by it alone.
Farewell! ah, would to me were given
A power upon thy light!
What words upon our English heaven
Thy loving rays should write!

Kind messages of love and hope
Upon thy rays should be;
Thy shining orbit should have scope
Scarcely enough for me.
Oh, fancy vain, as it is fond,
And little needed too!
My friends! I need not look beyond
My heart to look for you."

On the 16th of October this unfortunate lady was found dead in her bedroom; a bottle of prussic acid being near her, great part of which she appeared to have taken—it is supposed—in alleviation of spasms. An awful mystery veils this terrible catastrophe. We conclude with a copy of one of her later poems, which is equal to anything of the kind in the language:—

"When those eyes have forgotten the smile they wear
now,
When care shall have shadowed that beautiful brow;
When thy hopes and thy roses together lie dead,
And thy heart turns back pining to days that are fled—
Then wilt thou remember what now seems to pass
Like the moonlight on water, the breath-stain on glass;
Oh! maiden, the lovely and youthful, to thee,
How rose-touched the page of thy future must be!
By the past, if thou judge it, how little is there
But blossoms that flourish, but hopes that are fair;
And what is thy present? a southern sky's spring,
With thy feelings and fancies like birds on the wing.
As the rose by the fountain flings down on the wave
Its blushes, forgetting its glass is its grave;
So the heart sheds its colour on life's early hour;
But the heart has its fading as well as the flower.
The charmed light darkens, the rose-leaves are gone,
And life, like the fountain, floats colourless on.
Said I, when thy beauty's sweet vision was fled,
How wouldst thou turn, pining, to days like the dead!
Oh! long ere one shadow shall darken that brow now,
Wilt thou weep like a mourner o'er all thou lov'st now;
When thy hopes, like spent arrows, fall short of their
mark;
Or, like meteors at midnight, make darkness more dark:
When thy feelings lie fettered like waters in frost,
Or, scattered too freely, are wasted and lost:
For aye cometh sorrow, when youth hath passed by—
Ah! what saith the proverb? Its memory's a sigh."

LIGHT TO RICH AND POOR.—According to the present mode of assessment, each set of rooms having four windows (being a portion of a large house having forty windows) is liable to 7½d. per week window duty; while a similar set of rooms or chambers, in the same sized house, situate in the Albany, in Piccadilly, or in the Inns of Court, or in either of the Universities, is liable to a tax of only 1½d. per set; this arises from a special exemption in the act, operating to the foregoing extent in favour of the buildings for the wealthier classes.

he was very favourably received and will be of great use to the Italian Opera company.

The *Leonora, la favorita*, was supported by Mademoiselle Sanchioli, but this lady is not *la favorita* to our taste: she has much energy, and an evident wish to please, and, as a second, might, to use an odd expression, become a first, but as a first she has certainly but second-rate pretensions.

We have not yet mentioned one most powerful aid to the well-doing of an Opera-house—namely, the chorus. This department is wonderfully improved. The execution of "*Si senti almen*" was so admirable that it called forth an instantaneous burst of well-deserved applause, and a call from the whole audience for a repetition.

The scenery, particularly the last scene, was excellently painted, and some of the dresses good: we think the king's costume would be improved by substituting some other colour for the lower part of his dress, instead of the red salmon tint he wore on Tuesday.

At the conclusion of the opera the usual calls before the curtain commenced. Gardoni, leading on Mlle. Sanchioli, had to make a second acknowledgment to the audience, their bows and curtsies giving such evident delight that an *encore* was demanded. Then Mr. Balfe appeared, but we thought with too much modesty; he merely advancing a few yards upon the stage. We beg to tell Mr. Balfe, that on Tuesday evening no one deserved the compliment of being called for more than he. His conducting the orchestra was masterly. After Mr. Balfe had retired, there was a general call for Mr. Lumley. That gentleman came forward, and appeared highly gratified at the marked manner in which the audience, by their applause, testified their entire approbation of his efforts.

After the opera a new ballet was produced called "*Coralia*," founded upon the well-known tale of "*Undine*." It appeared to have been constructed principally for the purpose of introducing to the London public a new dancer, Mlle. Rosati. The ballet is in five *tableaux*, invented by M. Paul Taglioni, each *tableau* giving Mlle. Rosati a new field to show off in her various graces and peculiarities of style. Mlle. Rosati possesses a pleasing figure and face, and has an airiness in her every step that at times proved perfectly surprising, and called down acclamations of applause. Her "*scène des caprices*" we thought a little too capricious. Her "*pas de la nymphe*" was sweetly executed, as indeed were most of the *pas* she performed. The scenery and appointments were all new and excellent. *Coralia's* floating in the water was beautifully managed—it was lightness itself. The last scene was very ingenious and beautiful. The painting, by Mr. Marshall, reflects the highest credit upon him as an artist.

We omitted to state that between the opera and ballet the whole company sang "*God save the Queen*," to the infinite satisfaction of all, but particularly to the venerable uncle of her Majesty, the Duke of Cambridge, who kept nodding to the time, and, from the motion of his lips, was evidently joining heartily in the chorus.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday evening a most extraordinary scene took place at this theatre, a scene disgraceful in the extreme to those by whom it was enacted. How any portions of an audience congregated for the purpose of witnessing a refined entertainment, and professing, as their presence upon such an occasion would have led one to believe, that they were capable of an intellectual enjoyment, could suddenly forget themselves so far as to act the ruffianly part that many of the audience did, is perfectly astonishing. Mr. Wallace's new grand opera, "*Matilda of Hungary*," having been announced for this evening, the theatre was, at an early hour, crowded to the ceiling. The time of commencing the performance was to have been a quarter before seven, but at that hour there appeared to be little preparation for beginning. Seven o'clock came, but still the conductor's seat remained vacant, and the audience began to suspect that all was not quite right. Murmurs upon murmurs now arose, each louder than the former, when, at about twenty minutes past seven, a perfect storm of yellings, hootings, and loud calls for Mr. Bunn, Mr. Harley, and Mr. Wallace, resounded through the building. At last Mr. Bunn, accompanied by Mr. Wallace, appeared upon the stage, and the cause of the delay was explained. It appeared that, not more than seven minutes before the proper time for beginning, Mr. Bunn received a certificate from Miss Romer's physician, stating that it was "*impossible for Miss Romer to leave her room*." No manager, we will venture to assert, ever came before an audience under more painful circumstances, or detailed the difficulties he laboured under in a manner more straightforward. What could he do?—he was willing, he said, "*to act in any way the audience would dictate; he would give tickets for another night; he would return the*

money; he would perform another opera, the moment the performers could be collected for that purpose; he would do anything." Such an appeal might have been expected to receive something like good feeling; but no, the yellings and hootings were redoubled; may we ask why? Was it Mr. Bunn's fault that Miss Romer was seized suddenly with an inflammation of the windpipe, which turns out to be the real complaint? At last he exclaimed vehemently, "*I will be just if you will be generous!*" This caused great applause from the better part of the audience; but the uproar again was renewed, and loud calls of "*Return the money, return the money!*" were heard in all directions, but principally from that portion of the theatre generally occupied by persons who had entered *free*; there was one in particular, that we pretty well know did not pay, was the loudest of all. Some called out, "*Play the overture!*" Mr. Wallace immediately stepped over the footlights and took his seat. This caused a little quiet for a few seconds, but before the overture was nearly over the noise was almost as loud as ever. After Mr. Bunn and Mr. Wallace had retired, Mr. Harley was called on; and, upon his stating that if "*the addresses were left with the money-takers*"—this caused an enormous roar of laughter, and not a word more was heard. The opera of "*The Bondman*" was now commenced; Miss Messent taking the place of Miss Romer. All went on in dumb show until a great number of the malcontents had received their money and retired. We understand a very great sum, indeed, has been paid back to those who have applied. Upon inquiries, we were happy to learn that Miss Romer is improving rapidly. The opera is postponed until Monday next, when it is hoped Miss Romer will have recovered sufficiently to appear. It is said that the *mise en scène* of this opera will be one of the most perfect things ever witnessed upon the English stage.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The drama of "*Feudal Times*" is worthy of its author, its cast, and its success; but, "*coming off*" on the night we prepare for our first impression, we must be excused a lengthy criticism. The last scene, written for Phelps and Miss Addison—the former enacting *Cochrane Earl of Mar*, and the latter, *Margaret Randolph*—is one of the finest in the whole range of the modern drama for true and lifelike effect. Here it is:—

ACT 5, SCENE III.—[While speaking, ANGUS leads MARGARET to COCHRANE'S side, and goes out, looking back at them. COCHRANE, turning away from MARGARET, does not see her.]

Coch. Doomed To shameful death! And Angus offers life— And what is life? what is the fatal charm In that short word that plays about the heart, And sways it? 'Tis a vain, blank, worthless thing: A sword half drawn, and sheathed in the same breath; A flickering leaf, falling from tree to ground; A flight by a poor bird 'tween two black cliffs Across some narrow valley; for brief space Sunshine falls on its wings; a minute more, And all is dark again. And for this thing Does Angus think to bend me to his wish? You cannot move me, sir, from what I've said: Leave me, I charge you.

Marg. Mar! My Margaret! What blessed angel brought you to my side? Nay, you're the angel's self, and in the gloom Of hour like this, how cheering is the light Of your kind eyes!

Marg. Ay, Walter, they are kind, And will be ever kind; and we shall yet Be happy—oh! how happy—if you yield— No, not to Angus—if you yield to me. Will you not yield to me?

Coch. I know your heart Too well to think you'd plead for any thing That brought dishonour with it. Shall I yield To you? Yes, I will yield.

Marg. And leave the strife Of pride and anger to those desperate men? While we—O Walter, what a life of joy Will shine on us!—never to part again— In some far spot, in our own peaceful home, Together, still together, till we die! Tell Angus you consent. Oh, thanks for this! I'll pay you for it all my life with love!

Coch. Consent to what? Marg. To be Lord Angus' friend; To leave the court, to live in peaceful state, Far from tumultuous thrones and wayward kings.

Coch. [looking to the door]. What! tempt me to my ruin by these lips?

Villain, I tell you, no!—My Margaret, You know not what you ask. You bid me lift My sacrilegious hand upon my friend,— You bid me be a traitor to the king, False to my country, and unworthy you. You ask me—no, you know not what you ask. I thought you knew me.

Marg. Once I thought my heart Was nobler than I find it; once I thought I could have died with gladness; but, ah me, I feel I am but a girl, a poor weak girl: I wished to have you mine, to be your own,

Your wife, your all! I cannot see you die, When we might be so happy if you lived! Will you not yield? And be a thing for scorn? So vile, that all the mountains of the earth Heaped in one pile on my dishonoured head Would fail to hide me? Think on what you ask, And tell me you would rather have me die Than live the slave that they would turn me to.

Marg. I would not have you change from what you are: But I am weak; I thought I was more strong. Ang. [at door]. Does he consent? Coch. No! Marg. Yes; a moment, Angus.— O Mar!

Coch. What! is it Margaret Randolph's voice That tries to win me to disgrace? I knew not—I was most wrong—forgive me, that my heart Deceived me in this thing.

Marg. No, no! away False womanish fancies! You shall see me, sir, Firm as yourself. I thought not of the price They claimed for their forbearance.

Coch. Now you speak As suits your noble nature, Margaret. This is no time for honied words of peace; What mean those men?

Marg. They mean your death. Coch. I know. Marg. A base—base death, so bitter is their wrath. Ang. [at door]. Come, does he yield? the clock is on the stroke;

When it strikes six, he lives my friend, or dies A felon's death! I cannot change the doom. [Shouting without.]

Marg. They've seized the king! Coch. Ha! open wide the door! I'll hew my way through all the fiends in hell! Marg. They will not open. Back! come back, dear Mar.

They're in strong force. Oh! if the hour is come, Save you from the dishonour of their touch; They'll shame the glories of your noble life With hangman-hands; they'll drag you to a death—I'd have you meet a *man's* death as a *man*, But not the death they'd have you die—not that. See, I've no tremor now. Show Roman courage! [She offers him a dagger.]

Coch. [rejecting it]. I have a nobler courage than the Roman's— Submission: not with coward, hopeless hand Shall I strike out the holy lamp of life. Margaret, this is the last time we shall part; Farewell! farewell!—Now, Angus, open the door!

[The clock strikes during this, the door opens, and COCHRANE rushes out—clashing of swords and clamour.]

Marg. Guard him, all angels! aid him! Coch. [without]. To the king! [He is forced back wounded—he defends the entrance—MARGARET bars the wicket.]

To the king! to the king! Marg. Mar, Mar! you are in blood— You're wounded—faint—

Coch. No, no, the door I say! Marg. Lean on me, Mar; how feel you, dearest Mar? Coch. As one who struggles in a summer sea, Far from the land, with tired arms, and waves All round him.

[A great knocking at the main door, as if to force it in; shouting, &c.] Margaret, give me your sweet hand;

If I had lived to thank you for your love— If I had lived—but— [He sinks to the ground; a pause; noise outside.] Tell our lord the king,

I tried to make him honoured, loved, and feared: If I had reached his tent, I would have died As suits a Scottish noble—at the feet Of his kind king. Margaret, what bliss it is To see you thus! I bless you as I die.

[The great door is burst open; ANGUS and the others appear; COCHRANE, by an effort, springs up, and clutches his sword.]

Back! back! the ground she treads is holy ground! Back! back!—Ha! [Staggered forward and dies.] Marg. Heard you what he said? Give place! Away! my heart's on fire! I'll have revenge! Traitor and murderer! [Rushes on ANGUS' sword.] 'Tis but what I wished;

I thank your sword for giving me this death.— Walter, they tried to keep me from your side; They cannot do it! How happy 'tis to die Thus! [Dies.]

FRENCH PLAYS.

Our space will not allow us this week to say more of this intellectual place of amusement than that *Clarisse*, the charming *Clarisse*, has achieved another triumph at this theatre, in "*Marie Jeanne*," a drama, originally produced at the *Porte St. Martin*, and, like most of the pieces brought out there, is of a very interesting character.

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—February.

21 S	1 Sunday in Lent	Gen. 49; Luke 4	Gen. 22; Gal. 4
22 M		Deut. 1; — 5	Deut. 2; — 5
23 T	Fast. [D. Fast]	— 3; — 6	— 4; — 6
24 W	St. Matthias. Em.	Wisd. 19; — 7	Eccles. 1; Eph. 1
25 T		Deut. 5; — 8	Deut. 6; — 2
26 F	Ember Day. Fast.	— 7; — 9	— 8; — 3
27 S	Ember Day. Fast.	— 9; — 10	— 10; — 4

FIRST QUARTER, 22nd, 3h. 29m. morn.—SUN rises at 7h. 3m. and sets 5h. 25m.

THE PARIS AND

Fig. 1. *Evening Dress*.—Double *jupe* of white tulle over a white satin slip, edged with embroidery in coloured silk: the pattern foliage and blossom of scarlet geranium. Each *jupe* is gathered up slightly on one side, and fastened by a bouquet of geranium. The cloak or shawl, worn as a carriage wrap, is of a totally new pattern. It is composed of bright green satin, and is thickly wadded and quilted in the lining. The latter is of rose-coloured taffety. The hood is quilted and lined with rose colour, and fastened by a bow of ribbon of the same colour. The cloak is edged with a full trimming of broad black lace, and a narrower black lace edges the top of the hood.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress*.—Robe of rich Pompadour satin, of a bright amber colour. The skirt is trimmed with four rows of Brussels lace, crossed one over the other in front, so as to present the effect of four *jupes*. At the points at which the rows of lace cross each other, there is placed an ornament composed of the same material as the dress. It consists of a *bias* of satin, quilted double, and formed into a sort of inverted rosette. These ornaments gradually diminish in size as they ascend to the waist; and the upper one is placed as the very point of the corsage. Berthe of satin the same as the dress, edged with lace, crossed in front like



Fig. 3.

the trimming on the skirt. Head-dress, *à la Fontaine*, composed of bandeaux of cerise-coloured velvet and *barbes* of blonde edged with gold fringe.



Fig. 1.

Gloves three-quarters long, and on one arm a rich bracelet set with topaz and brilliants. Brooch of one large topaz surrounded by brilliants.

Fig. 3.—Dress of figured satin; the colour pale yellow, and the pattern small sprigs in variegated hues. A plaited corsage, trimmed round the top with a narrow edging set on full. Short sleeves quite plain, and on the shoulders *nœuds de page* of pink satin ribbon, consisting of rosettes and long ends. Head-dress, bouquets of flowers, and a small comb of the tiara form, composed of gold and enamel. Necklace and ear-rings to correspond. Demi-long gloves, finished at top with a trimming composed of rouleaux of pink satin ribbon and long ends.

Fig. 4.—Pocket-handkerchief, bordered with rich needlework and point lace. In the corners arabesque cyphers and initials delicately wrought in open work.

Fig. 5.—Berthe, composed of three rows of lace. Between each row a full drawing of net, within which is drawn a coloured ribbon rosette and ends of the same ribbon.

Fig. 6.—Apron of green satin, trimmed at the sides with black lace of a scalloped pattern. On the apron are two perpendicular rows of trimming, consisting of puffings of satin intermingled with lace. Round the waist a cord and small tassels.

Fig. 7.—This figure is merely intended to show the back of the dress described in Fig. 3. The back of the corsage is quite plain, and pink satin ribbon is twisted round the *torsade* of the back hair.

BALL DRESSES.

The following is a description of some of the most admired dresses recently worn in distinguished assemblies in Paris:—

At one of the late balls at the Tuileries the Duchess de Nemours, who is partial to blue, wore a dress of sky-blue satin, fringed with silver. The Duchess de Montpensier was dressed in a robe of pink satin, with flounces of black lace. A magnificent wreath, formed entirely of diamonds, encircled her head. The Duchess d'Aumale and the Princess de Joinville were both in white. Their dresses, which were of tulle over satin, were tastefully adorned with flowers, and their hair was dressed with flowers and diamonds. The Russian Princess Galitzin wore a head-dress *à la Marguerite de Valois*. It consisted of a small cap of black lace, laced very backward on the head, and



Fig. 4.

ornamented on each side with a bouquet of blush roses. Long black lace barbes descended over the



Fig. 5.

back of the neck. Her robe was of bright green satin, with three flounces of black lace, each flounce gathered up on one side by a bouquet

LONDON FASHIONS.

of roses. The Countess of Essex, one of the most brilliant of the English ladies present, wore a head-dress composed of white blonde and pearls. The pearls formed a Greek bandeau on the forehead, and descended on each temple in pendant clusters. On the right side of the head hung two long pearl tassels, and on the left side was a rosette of blonde exquisitely intertwined with pearls, and a long barbe. Her ladyship's dress consisted of a double tunic of the lightest white tulle, bespangled with silver stars, and an under robe of rich white satin. The dress worn by an English lady of rank at a fashionable *r union* was much admired. It consisted of a robe of white watered silk, with twelve flounces of lace. The head-dress was composed of roses and pearls, and the ear-rings and necklace were of pearls and brilliants. Another very elegant dress was of blue figured satin, the skirt trimmed up each side with festoons of white lace, fastened with bunches of fuchsias. The lady who wore this dress was a beautiful *blonde*, and a profusion of coral beads, tastefully interwoven with the plaits and *torsades* of her fair hair, had a most novel and elegant effect. It may be mentioned that black lace is much worn in Paris at present. Ball dresses of pink, yellow, or blue satin are frequently trimmed with three or four flounces of



Fig. 6.

black lace—a Spanish fashion, doubtless introduced in compliment to the Duchess de Montpensier.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Long gloves should not extend more than two inches above the wrist, and they are fastened by



Fig. 2.

three buttons, which are frequently of enamel, gold, or silver. Glove-tops are but little worn, but the glove is surmounted by several costly bracelets; sometimes three or four are worn on each arm, and sometimes two on one arm and four on the other, according to fancy. Satin shoes are made very square at the toes, possibly *too* square for elegance. The fashion of coloured satin shoes has been revived this winter, but the colour must be carefully chosen, so as to harmonize with that of the dress. The dress and shoes must not be of one identical colour. That sort of uniformity is displeasing to the eye. Strictly speaking, coloured shoes look well only with white dresses. The fronts of black satin shoes are ornamented with embroidery in coloured silk, gold, or silver. Some of the newest fans imported from Paris are truly superb. The mountings of mother-o'-pearl are thickly inlaid with gold arabesques. The pictures on the fans are in many instances beautifully executed miniature copies from Watteau, painted in medallions and encircled by pearls. What is technically called the *rose* of the fan (that is to say, the button which combines the sticks)

often consists of a ruby, a diamond, or an emerald. The mounting of the fan should correspond with the subjects of the paintings. Thus, where the pictures represent Chinese figures, pagodas, &c., richly-carved ivory or Chinese lacker are the appropriate materials for the mounting. For other pictures mother-o'-pearl, silver, and gold may be employed.

Two students were lately paying attention to a young girl residing with her family in the Rue du Vieux Colombier, but without any very marked success, until one of them persuaded her to promise him a rendezvous on the Place St. Sulpice for the next evening, between six and seven o'clock. In his triumph he boasted of his success to his rival, who determined to prevent the meeting and profit by the chance himself. He accordingly wrote a letter to the favoured lover in the name of a third person, requesting him to call, on business, in the neighbourhood of the Palais Royal on the evening in question, at six o'clock. The evening came, and the other student met the young girl, and, making an excuse for

his friend, was endeavouring to persuade her to accept him in his place, when he suddenly received a violent lash from a stout throng of



Fig. 7.

leather, followed by several others, from the weighty arm of the girl's brother, who had watched his sister and caught her in the midst of the colloquy.

WINE AND WALNUTS.

Young Prince Hatzfeldt, a member of the highest Roman Catholic aristocracy in Silesia, intends to dissolve his present marriage and contract another. As it is only in a very few cases that his Holiness at Rome grants the dissolution of a marriage, the Prince intends to embrace the Protestant faith—a circumstance which is much talked of, and causes a great sensation in the higher circles. Prince Hatzfeldt is a brother of the Countess Hatzfeldt, whose lawsuit lately made so much noise.

In consequence of the present extraordinarily high price of oats, an order has just been issued from the Horse Guards to the colonels of all the cavalry regiments in her Majesty's service, for a considerable reduction to be made in the supply of corn to the troop horses. According to the new regulation the enormous saving of upwards of fifty bushels of oats will be the daily average.

The fifth annual grand ball in aid of the funds of the Société Française de Bienfaisance took place on Monday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms. About 500 persons were present, including several of the nobility. All the arrangements were upon a scale of the most profuse liberality. Mr. Vouillon, the president of the society, was unremitting in his attention to the comforts and enjoyment of the company, and the whole affair passed off admirably.

A recent writer on China says, "For 22 cash or tseen I purchased an elegant book, filled with choice subjects of the graphic art, as patterns for the use of the young needlewoman. She is assumed to be poor, and hence the little manual is priced at about one penny of our money. It has a cover of a fair yellow, studded with spangles of gold, and contains between two and three hundred figures, culled from the varied stores of nature and art. In fact, the objects are so well selected and so numerous that they might serve as illustrations to a small encyclopædia. One acquainted with Chinese literature and natural history might deliver several lectures with this book before him. The meadow, the grove, the brook, the antiquary's museum, and the pages of mythology, with the adornments of the house and garden, are all laid under contribution. The book is said to be for the use of the person who belongs to the *green window*, which is an epithet for the dwelling of a poor woman; while the *red gallery* denotes the residence of a rich female."

Letters were received at Lloyd's on Saturday, detailing the particulars of the total wreck of the Creole, a barque 400 tons burden, with 120 French and English passengers on board, upwards of fifty of whom met a watery grave, on the coast of Cuba. She belonged to New Orleans, and was chartered by a firm in London for agents at Bordeaux, from which port she sailed in the early part of November last for New Orleans. The catastrophe happened on the night of December 19, on a sunken reef of rocks, near the entrance of the river leading to Nuevitus. It was about half-past eleven o'clock, the wind blowing on the land, with fortunately little sea. The instant after she struck Captain Cayal ordered the boats to be cut away and launched for the saving of the passengers, observing the destruction of the ship was inevitable, the shock being so tremendous, and barely had that been effected ere she began to break up, and several were crushed to death between her decks and the bulwarks. The boats were immediately crammed, and pulled through the surf to the beach, which was gained in safety. On their return the ship had parted in two, and numbers were struggling in the waves. Upwards of fifty perished, among whom were the commander, Captain Cayal, the cook, eighteen females, twenty children under twelve years of age, and the others male emigrants. The captain could have saved himself, but he refused to leave the wreck until the emigrants had been rescued. The first mate (who remains in charge of the wreck) behaved nobly in saving the lives of several unfortunate creatures. Some of the crew, we regret to say, committed several acts inhuman in the extreme. They plundered many of the passengers of their money, and threatened the lives of those who resisted; they also robbed the dead of everything that was valuable, even cutting off the fingers and ears to possess themselves of jewellery. Most of the fiends have been arrested. The survivors, on reaching Nuevitus, were hospitably received by the citizens and clothed. Of the emigrant baggage not a box or package was saved. The last accounts from the spot state the vessel had wholly disappeared, and her fragments are strewn along the beach. Twenty-seven bodies have been picked up, and decently interred. The loss of the ship and contents is estimated at upwards of £25,000.

Dr. Robertson says, "The skipping-rope ought to be looked upon as a necessary article in every boudoir or private room occupied by a woman of civilized life and civilized habits, as one of the

best, if not the very best, kind of gymnastic exercise that I know. It exercises almost every muscle of the body."

The following bequests have been made by the late lamented Mr. Gurney:—To the monthly meeting of Friends in Norwich, £100; to the poor belonging to them, £50; to the Friends' school at Ackworth, £100; and £50 each to the following schools belonging to the same body:—Croydon, Wigton, Sidcot, Ayton, Sidford, and Rawdon. To the Norwich Dispensary, £100; to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, £100; to the Sick Poor Society, £100; to the Magdalene Institution, £100; to the District Visiting Society, £100.

The following extraordinary optical illusion is described by the *Journal des Débats*, in a letter dated the 8th inst.:—"On Friday last, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, the weather being cold and clear, and whilst the sun was rising brilliantly, we beheld a mirage. From the point of the steeple of the Cathedral of Ulm rose a narrow ray of a dark colour, almost vertical, with a slight inclination to the west. Near this ray the image of the upper half of the steeple of the cathedral was designed, with its towers, and all the numerous and delicate Gothic ornaments which decorate it on all sides. This image was so correct that it might have been mistaken for a representation made by the daguerreotype. Eight times this phenomenon was repeated. Such an optical effect is unexampled in this country."

It is stated that the lady of an earl, whose seat is a few miles from Stamford, has abruptly left her home, and taken apartments at an hotel in London. Besides faults of temper, it is alleged that the countess has discovered other powerful causes for domestic dissatisfaction. The case is one that may not come prominently before the public, unless a suit for alimony be rendered necessary. The lady, whose marriage took place under circumstances which for a long time debarred her from company of the nobleman's standing in society, will be much missed in the neighbourhood, as she was very charitable, and did all in her power to administer to the comforts of the poor. The name of the husband has been notorious in more respects than one.—*Stamford Mercury*.

A series of courting adventures lately fell to the lot of a buxom young Irish girl residing in this city. This maiden of the would-be masculine gender rejoices in the name of Eliza McCormick, and for the last three years has manifested such a particular regard for a gentleman's coat and pantaloons, that she often promenaded the street of Hamilton in full dress, even to a cigar and a crooked cane. Thus equipped, her object was to look out for a sweetheart; and we have been made acquainted with six of her pretended courtships, all dress-makers. How many more she may have been engaged in we know not, but to three of these she "popped the question" of marriage—was accepted, and one of them actually prepared her wedding dress. When she determined on a nocturnal visit to any of the dear creatures whose hearts she had so skilfully charmed, she always went in her real character and dress a day or two previously, and after sounding the depth of the young lady's affections for Mr. McKenzie or Fitzpatrick, or whatever name she had assumed, she would inform her that she had been sent by this gentleman to say that he would visit the object of his heart's fondest solicitude at a certain hour of a certain night. The most recent love-making adventure that this breaker of ladies' hearts was engaged in terminated rather unpleasantly on Sunday night last. She was engaged as a servant some two months ago by a lady in the city, and at her master's house she became acquainted with a young girl who was occasionally employed as a sempstress. When the acquaintance had ripened into something like confidence, she told the girl that a clerk in a certain store in town was deeply in love with her. The bait was swallowed; and she was informed that Mr. Crawford (the name the heroine had assumed) would pass her dwelling whistling, on a certain night. The night came, and so did Mr. Crawford, alias Miss Eliza McCormick, dressed in a suit of her master's clothes. He whistled a little tune; and the young sempstress stood gazing on his receding figure. In a few minutes he returned. He was in love, deeply, distractedly, and incurably. She listened to his avowal, gave him some encouragement, and told him she was free from any other engagement. The parties met several times subsequently, but the young girl was not so green as her pseudo lover had expected. She suspected that Mr. Crawford was an animal of the feminine gender, and she communicated her suspicions to a young man of her acquaintance, who, with a trusty companion, was ready to pounce upon the unfortunate lover the next time he should make his appearance. Last Sunday night gave the desired opportunity. Mr. Crawford was seized, but, like a genuine Irishman, he up with his fist and

knocked down one of the intruders. When the scuffle was ended, Mr. Crawford's sex was soon discovered. She was taken to the police-office and locked up during the remainder of the night. On Monday evening, as no person had appeared against her, she was liberated and resumed female attire.—*Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator*, Dec. 26.

The cigar-makers of Berlin have addressed a petition to the directors of the police of that city, praying for a revocation of the law which interdicts the practice of smoking in the streets. They declare that if the regulation is continued they will be compelled to discharge great numbers of their workmen. They promise, should the prayer of their petition be granted, to present the sum of 10,000 thalers to the several charitable societies of Berlin.

The *procès* between M. Dumas and the proprietors of some of the principal Paris journals (which we have reported in another column) has disclosed a multitude of curious and interesting facts; but nothing more droll than the avowal made by the celebrated writer of his antipathy to the name *Elizabeth*. The plaintiffs had charged him with writing for the *Mode* a romance having that name for its title. The reports of the trial describe M. Dumas as having repelled this charge in the following way:—"What!" he burst forth, "is it supposed that I could write a romance called 'Elizabeth,' when I hate the name? I ask pardon of any lady here who may be named Elizabeth. (Varied movement.) But I am forced to avow that the name is one of my antipathies. (Sensation.) I have published 300 volumes, I have written twenty-five dramas, and I defy any person to discover in any one of my romances or dramas the word *Elizabeth*." (Explosion.)

The remains of the Empress Mathilda, lately found in the ancient Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, are about to be transported to the Cathedral of Rouen. The Government intends to take this as an occasion for raising a monument to King Richard in the cathedral, to which that valorous prince bequeathed his lion heart.

The manufacture and use of explosive cotton have been prohibited by the Turkish Government.

The municipal corporation of Cassel has just presented the musical composer, M. Louis Spohr, with the freedom of the town in a gold box.

Madame Viardot Garcia has recently been performing with the most brilliant success at the German Opera in Berlin, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." She sustained the character of *Valentine*. At the conclusion of the fourth act she was called on the stage three several times. The King of Prussia, accompanied by his brothers, went behind the scenes to congratulate her in the name of the Royal Family.

Some time ago the municipality of Arles, in order to give employment to the working men, resolved to continue clearing the ruins of the ancient Roman Theatre near that city. The result of these works has been the opening out, on the southern side, of further buildings, of the existence of which the antiquaries had no suspicion. Among the fragments of sculpture already excavated is the bust of a youth, of about 16 or 18, found beyond the theatre. It is invested with the *paludamentum*, fixed over the right shoulder by a clasp. From a fissure at the back the figure is believed to have been moveable, and occasionally placed on a pedestal on the stage. It would be difficult to assign to it any name with confidence, but it is conjectured that it may be the bust of the younger Constantine, born at Arles, A. D. 316.

The procession of the *bauf-gras* took place in Paris on the 14th inst., with the usual ceremonies. The whole affair, however, was rather cheerless, on account of the horrible state of the weather, and the admiring crowd that followed the car was much smaller than usual. On the boulevards there was not the least sign of its being *Dimanche Gras*.

The *Mémorial de Rouen* relates the following:—"A few days ago several working men were dining together in a public-house at Goupillères Renfeugères, when one of them gave way to a habit of swearing by God. The master of the house made remonstrances with him, which were taken in good part. Another man, however, a weaver, named Héribel, after denying the existence of a God, uttered the most impious language, and at last said in a contemptuous tone, 'I will go and sup with your God this night.' The words were scarcely pronounced when the man fell dead, as if he had been struck by a thunderbolt."

The Dowager Lady Lyttelton, preceptress to the royal children, who, ever since the Court removed to Buckingham Palace, has been confined to her apartments in the castle, Windsor, with an attack of influenza, is now fast recovering, under the care of Mr. Brown, medical attendant in ordinary to the royal household. Her ladyship is so much better that she will no doubt be able to resume her duties at Buckingham Palace very shortly.



LOUISE.
BY ALEXANDRE DUMAS.
(Continued from No. 7.)

III.

Notwithstanding the secrecy which attended all the proceedings of the revolutionists, the Emperor Nicholas was generally informed as to their progress; but, nevertheless, he determined to expose himself to all the risks of the *émeute*—not to shun, but rather to trample upon, the spirit of the revolt. The persons who were about the Emperor wished to prevent him; but his Majesty replied that, as he was playing his own game, it was but fair he should stake his life on the result. He accordingly ordered the gate to be opened. No sooner was his command obeyed than the Grand Duke Michel arrived, and, approaching the Emperor, whispered in his ear that a portion of the Preobrajenski regiment, then doing duty near his person, had made common cause with the rebels; and that Prince Troubetskoï, whose absence the Emperor had remarked with surprise, was at the head of the conspiracy. This statement received a strong colouring of probability from the fact that twenty-four years previously that same regiment mounted guard in the avenues of the Red Palace whilst its colonel, Prince Talitzin, strangled the Emperor Paul.

The situation was terrible. The Emperor's countenance betrayed no emotion; yet it was evident he was revolving in his mind some determined purpose. After a pause of a few moments, he turned to one of his generals and said:—

"Conduct the young Grand Duke hither."
The general withdrew, and speedily returned with the child. The Emperor raised the young prince in his arms, and, advancing to the grenadiers, he thus addressed them:—

"Soldiers! if I should fall, here is your Emperor; I confide him to your loyalty."
A prolonged hurrah—a shout of enthusiasm, echoing from every heart, resounded through the air; and the conspirators were the first to stretch out their arms in token of affection for the young prince, who was conducted into the central ranks of the regiment, and placed under the protection of the guard who had charge of the colours. The Emperor mounted his horse and departed. When he reached the gate, the generals implored him not to go further, as the rebels had openly avowed their intention of taking his life. But, by a motion of his hand, he signified his desire to proceed, and he expressly forbade that any one should follow him. Setting his horse at a gallop, he rode straight up to the conspirators, and did not halt until he came within pistol shot of them.

"Soldiers!" he exclaimed, "I have been informed that it is your wish to take my life. If so, behold me in your power!"

A short pause ensued, during which the Emperor stood before the troops still and motionless as an equestrian statue. Twice was the word "fire" muttered through the rebel ranks; but the order was not obeyed. It was heard for the third time, and it was then followed by a discharge of musketry. The balls whizzed past the Emperor's head, but without touching him. At about a hundred paces behind him, Colonel Velho and several soldiers were wounded by this discharge.

At this moment Milarodowitch and the Grand Duke Michel rode up to the Emperor's side. The Cuirassiers and the Imperial Guards made a movement, and the artillerymen were on the point of lighting their matches.

"Halt!" cried the Emperor. Every one obeyed. "General," continued his Majesty, addressing Count Milarodowitch, "go to those misguided men and prevail on them to return to their duty!"

Count Milarodowitch and the Grand Duke Michel advanced to the rebels, who received them with a fresh discharge of musket shot, and with shouts of "Constantine for ever!"

"Soldiers!" exclaimed Count Milarodowitch, raising above his head a magnificent Turkish sabre, the hilt of which was set with jewels, "behold this sabre! It was given to me by his Imperial Highness the Czarowitch himself. I swear by this sabre that you are deceived and misled. The Czarowitch has himself renounced the crown, and the Emperor Nicolas I. is your sole and lawful sovereign."

This address was followed by reiterated hurrahs, and shouts of "Constantine for ever!" Suddenly the report of a pistol shot was heard, and Count Milarodowitch was seen to stagger. Another pistol was aimed at the Grand Duke Michel; but certain among the rebels arrested the hand of the assassin.

In another second, Count Orloff and his Cuirassiers, notwithstanding the repeated firing from the insurgent ranks, gathered round the Count Milarodowitch, the Grand Duke, and the Emperor Nicolas, and, having thus succeeded in screening them from further danger, they conducted them by force to the palace. Milarodowitch was scarcely able to keep his seat in his saddle, and on reaching the palace he fell down insensible.

The Emperor was desirous of making one more endeavour to bring the insurgents to reason. Whilst he was giving orders to that effect, the Grand Duke Michel had alighted from his horse, and having seized a match, he lighted it, exclaiming, "Fire!—Fire on the assassins!" Four cannons loaded with grapeshot were instantly discharged

and repaid the rebels with interest for the death they had caused. Before the orders of the Emperor could be understood, or even heard, a second discharge of cannon succeeded the first.

The effect of these two volleys, which were fired at about half the distance of a musket shot, was terrible. In a moment upwards of sixty men lay dead on the ground. The rest fled, directing their course through the Rue Galernaia, along the English quay, over the Pont d'Izac, and the Neva, which was frozen. The Imperial Horse Guards dashed forward in pursuit of the rebels, with the exception of one man only. This individual suffered the regiment to depart without him. Then, dismounting from his horse, he advanced to Count Orloff, and ungirding his sabre he presented it to him.

"What means this, count?" exclaimed the general with surprise. "Why offer your sabre to me instead of wielding it against the rebels?"

"Because I (also holding a commission in the Regiment of Moscow) had joined the conspiracy; and, knowing sooner or later I shall be denounced and arrested, I prefer surrendering myself."

"Count Alexis Waninkoff is your prisoner," said the general, addressing himself to two cuirassiers. "Conduct him to the fortress."

This order was immediately obeyed. I saw the count cross the Moika-bridge, and I watched his course till he turned the corner of the palace of the French embassy, and was out of sight.

Then I thought of Louise. I was now her only friend. Amidst the bewildering tumult which prevailed on every side, I directed my course towards the Orgelot, and I reached the abode of my countrywoman. She looked pale and sad, and when I entered she appeared to expect that I had brought unwelcome tidings. She advanced to me with clasped hands, exclaiming, "What has happened? In the name of Heaven, tell me what has happened?" "There is no longer any hope," said I, "except through a miracle of Providence, or the mercy of the Emperor." I then related to her the events of which I had been a witness, and I presented to her Waninkoff's letter. As I suspected, it was a farewell missive.

That same evening Count Milarodowitch died of his wounds; but, before he breathed his last, he insisted that the surgeon who attended him should extract the ball. The operation being ended, he took the ball in his hand, and examining its calibre, he said, "I am satisfied:—it was not fired by the hand of a private soldier." In about five minutes after he expired.

On the following morning, about nine o'clock, that is to say, at the time when the city was beginning to awaken from the temporary repose and quiet of the night, and whilst yet no one knew whether the insurrection had been quelled, the Emperor, unattended by suite or guards, conducted the Empress to the outer gate of the Winter Palace. Thence he rode, with few attendants, through the principal streets of St. Petersburg; passed all the barracks; and thus offered himself, as it were, to the aim of the assassin, if any such remained; but, on the contrary, nothing was heard but shouts of joy, which rose to enthusiasm wherever the waving plume of the Emperor's hat was discerned. In short, the bold, though somewhat incautious, experiment proved fully satisfactory. Passing along the "Perspective," on the way back to the palace, the Emperor perceived a female, who came out of a house, holding a paper in her hand: she knelt down in the road, and ran great risk of being trampled on by the horses. The Emperor drew up within three paces of her. The young person, who was extremely well attired, was bathed in tears, and apparently speechless with grief; she merely made a motion with the paper which she held in her hand. He took it. It contained only these words, which had evidently been written very hurriedly:—

"Sire,—Pardon Count Waninkoff. In the name of all that your Majesty holds dear, pardon!"

The Emperor looked for the signature: there was none. Then, turning to the weeping petitioner, he said, "Are you his sister?" She shook her head mournfully. "Are you his wife?"

"I am—and, alas! alas!" exclaimed Louise, recovering her power of utterance, "in seven months, sire, I shall be the mother of his child!"

"Poor girl!" said the Emperor, and, spurring his horse, rode off rapidly, without giving the afflicted supplicant any hope beyond that conveyed in the two words of pity which had fallen from his lips.

(To be continued.)

A gentleman at Boston is such a stickler for gentility that he requested the schoolmaster not to teach any of his boys vulgar fractions.

FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES.—A true friend it is shameful to forget; but mere acquaintances may be as innocently changed as our studies, occupations, or amusements.—Sharp.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

[We have already given (see No. 6) the particulars of this celebrated *ecrivain's* defence to the action brought against him by the proprietors of the *Presse* and the *Constitutionnel*.]

The court having assembled again to hear the remainder of the pleadings,

M. Langlais, the counsel for the *Presse*, replied to M. Dumas. That gentleman, he said, had thought, without doubt, in the intoxication of his brilliant and legitimate fame, that it would suffice for him to speak of his literary triumphs, like the romance of his victories, to impose silence upon his adversaries. He had, however, deceived himself, and was already expiating his illusions. M. Langlais then went through the statement of M. Dumas point by point, bringing forward facts in refutation. He concluded by stating that M. Dumas had violated the treaty into which he had entered, and that he was debtor to the *Presse* to the amount of 23,635*f.*, money advanced to him, and for which nothing had been furnished.

M. Nogent-Saint-Laurent then addressed the court for M. Dumas, who, he said, having taken up too seriously the bitter attacks which had been made upon him in that place, had resolved not to appear again personally, and had, therefore, charged him with his cause. M. Nogent-Saint-Laurent denied that his client had committed the infractions of the treaty charged upon him, and in doing so repeated, but in a more consecutive manner, the statement of M. Dumas, and observed that the treaty itself had been signed under the express reservation of the rights of the heirs of M. Dujarrier, and was not, therefore, conclusive. In terminating his address, M. Nogent-Saint-Laurent alluded, in feeling terms, to an incident which has excited some interest, and which has been made, he said, the subject of comment unfavourable to M. Dumas, but which only showed the goodness of heart of his client.

The court then adjourned for a week, to hear the requisitory of the *Avocat du Roi*.

The following is the incident alluded to by M. Nogent-Saint-Laurent in the course of his pleading:—The day after M. Dumas had pleaded his case, a placard appeared, announcing that, "in consequence of a seizure there would be publicly sold at Versailles, on the 25th, a property situated at Port Marley, near St. Germain-en-Laye, consisting of a plantation, a building ornamented with turrets, and a pavilion surrounded with water, called the *Ile de Monte Christo*," such property belonging to M. Alexandre Dumas. The upset price for the villa and island of Monte Christo, and all their marvels, was 40,000*f.* Two days after this notification M. Dumas addressed a letter to some of the journals, stating that the seizure was only owing to the non-payment of a miserable debt of 2,000*f.*, which M. Dumas did not owe personally, but of which he had, from too great kindness, guaranteed the payment. It appears that the signature of M. Dumas had been given in favour of M. Laurey, who had not done honour to his engagements, and that proceedings were commenced against M. Dumas before he was even aware that the person who ought to have paid the money had neglected to do so.

REVIEWS OF NEW MUSIC.

Jullien's Album for 1847. Jullien.

Than the superb embellishments of this Album, chromo-lithography can no further go.

The bal-masqué and concerts at Covent Garden (true Jullien triumphs!) are really extraordinary productions in their way; and the portrait of Flora Fabri in the Castiglioni is light and floating as eider-down. There are also other embellishments and a rich binding; and last, not least, an abundance—a twelvemonth's store—of poetical, vocal, and instrumental compositions by Bayley, Lindley, A. Smith, Balfe, Alexander Lee, Hatton, Barrett, Rubini, Rossini, Verdi, Donizetti, König, Beethoven, and Jullien. Who can resist the purchase of such a cadeau as this?

Light of Heart am I. Cavatina. Poetry by CHARLES SWAIN, Esq. Music by JOHN BARNETT. Z. T. Purday, 45, High Holborn.

This is a very pleasing cavatina, and admirably adapted to drawing-room performance. The first two bars remind us rather forcibly of "Come where the aspens quiver," which is a pity, as the remaining portion of the composition, without being wonderful for originality, is still unlike any particular air. There are one or two accidentals omitted, which should be corrected previously to a reprint; for instance, page 2, seventh bar in voice part,—surely the G should be sharp. Again, in the thirteenth bar of the same page. We were particularly pleased with the whole of pages 4 and 5, leading as they do to a return to the *tempo primo*. This cavatina is well adapted for teaching purposes.

The Cousins. A song, written and arranged to a favourite air; harmonised for two voices, with a guitar part, by Madame GOULD PANORMO. Published by the Authoress, 62, Berners-street.

Our gallantry is sadly put to the test in criticising Madame Panormo's pretty "Cousins." What are we to say? To find fault with a lady is impossible; so we will merely state that the air is very sweet, being "Lucy Neal," with some little notes added, to enable it to be sung as a duet. In page 4 these little notes have been, we presume, omitted by accident; if so, they may be inserted, by the purchaser, from page 2. The accompaniment is very easy of execution, but what is meant by a *guitar part* we know not. The arrangement before us is decidedly for the pianoforte.

Coote's Waltzes, from Loder's "Night Dancers." Jefferys, Soho-square.

These waltzes commence with an introduction, *andantino*, founded on the *serenade*; then follow five waltzes:—*Fridolin*; *Albert*, from the air, "I cannot flatter;" *Mary*, "Wild is the spirit;" *Myrtha*, "The Willis;" and *Giselle*, the rondo finale. These airs are excellently adapted to the purpose Mr. Coote has very ably applied them. In the tenth bar of second part of waltz 2, the F and G should be quavers. This is the most original of the set, and was, when sung by Mr. Allen in the opera, the great favourite of the piece. The whole is well arranged, and by no means difficult.

Coote's Quadrilles, from the same Opera. Same publisher.

These quadrilles do not please us so much as the waltzes; there is a lack of well-defined melody throughout. The most pleasing is "La Poule," but this air reminds us strongly of one of the dances in "William Tell."

The Uzbridge Polka. By G. H. LAKE. Addison and Hodson.

This polka contains some very agreeable passages, and is well adapted to the ball-room. The first four parts and a portion of the fifth are well enough, but then commences a ramble through a whole bunch of keys, as though the composer had lost the right one, and, therefore, tried all that came to hand. There is no objection to the various passages taken individually, but we think Mr. Lake would find it difficult to account satisfactorily for his rapid flights from D minor into A flat major, then, after a single bar, jumping into A natural minor, when, *presto!* we find ourselves most agreeably at peace in a pleasing melodical strain, E flat, then B flat, and ultimately, very properly, end in the original key, F major. We are sorry Mr. Lake has been so discursive in the few bars we have objected to, for the polka is, in other respects, not void of merit, both as regards melody and general arrangement.

The Polka Waltzes.—No. 1, "The Annen." Same Composer. Published by J. Cates, 40, Frith-street, Soho.

This waltz is a 3-4 arrangement of "The Annen Polka," and a very charming waltz it makes. Mr. Lake has performed his part with a great deal of taste and judgment. Those portions he has added are full of melody; and altogether there is a freshness and brilliancy about this No. 1 of the Polka waltzes that will doubtless ensure a very large sale, and thus tempt Mr. Lake to continue his arrangements on other themes.

DRAWING, PAINTING, &c.

MODELLING OF WAX FLOWERS.

THE FUSCHIA.

The white wax being doubled, roll it again at the edge, and cut six strips as thin as you can about an inch and a half in length; and one the third of an inch longer for each flower. That will be seven for each, which are to be painted crimson. The next are to be cut out of light blue wax which is to be used single, the number being four for each flower; and to be painted darker, by using the second blue powder, mixing it with a little red, so as to give it a reddish cast when made up. The outside petals are cut out of double white wax and are painted red the same as the first, the number for each flower being four. We will now begin to put it together. The smallest size wire to be used, and a little white wax to be put on the wire about the third of an inch: the longest strip to be placed in the middle and the six put round that: the blue are to be used next; first, two are to be placed round, then two more; the next are to be four red once round, and the flower is finished, with the exception of a little green wax to be put on the end of the pulp. The leaves are to be made of the third shade from the darkest green wax, the stem and pulp to be covered with the same. The leaf to be made by using the

same size wire, and placing it down the middle of the leaf and making a streak with the pin three times on each side, and touching it with a little sepia and red powder mixed together, in each crease.

THE KNAFILA.

The white wax to be doubled and to be turned at the edge as the last named, and to be cut into seven for each flower, the third of an inch in length, not longer. The petals are to be cut out of the single white wax, five for each flower and four for a bud; they are to be painted, the half of each petal with the lightest blue from the top of each petal. The smallest size wire is used for this, and a little white wax for the pulp, and those strips to be placed round, with one in the middle. After you have finished, paint them with a little sepia on the tip, for, being so small, you would not be able to paint them before being put on the stem. The petals are to be placed in your hand, the head of the pin to be rolled over it, and a pleat made in the lower part of it; place these five once round for the bud. The petals are to be placed the contrary way and more pinched up; the leaves are to be made of yellow-green wax; the second size wire to be placed down the middle of the leaf; and the pin to be pressed down the side of the wire, to keep it firm, and to be turned on the other side, and the head to be used on every scallop. The stem to be covered with the same. E. H.

POETRY.

HOW SWEET IN AFTER YEARS TO MEET.

BY MICHAEL CONSTABLE.

How sweet in after years to meet
The early friends that round us grew:
How dear again on earth to greet
Those smiles our happy childhood knew:
How dear the old romantic spot
Where youth and beauty bounded!
I envy not that stoic's lore,
Who, lost and dead to feeling,
Retreads again his native shore,
Where woodland notes are pealing;
Without a tear, a throb, or sigh,
Upon that sward, beneath that sky,
Where mirthful music sounded.

LITTLE ACCOUNTS.

"Little accounts," you're the plague of one's life;
The cause of annoyance, and worry, and strife,
With tradespeople, family, servants, and wife,
Are "little accounts"!

Ye begin at our birth with the doctor and nurse,
And through after years ye make holes in our purse,
Ye come in with the cradle, go out with the hearse,
Oh! "little accounts"!

From syntax released, a schoolboy so gay
I returned to enjoy my brief holiday,
But mixed with my classical progress there lay
My "little accounts"!

And I found that when launch'd on the ocean of life,
In college seclusion, political strife,
And e'en when I took to myself a fair wife,
There were "little accounts"!

The nuptial festivities, supper and ball,
Plate, jewels, and equipage, footmen so tall,
And presents to bride and bridesmaids and all,
Brought "little accounts"!

Seasons rolled on; my wife, Heaven bless her!
A leader of *ton*, and an elegant dresser,
Brought me "little accounts"!—I would not distress
her Dear "little accounts"!

When Tom got his commission and Jack went to sea,
And Peter chopped logic at Oxford, d'ye see,
Whether red, blue, or black, their jackets to me
Brought "little accounts"!

Their fortunes to favour, their views to advance,
The girls were presented; at Almack's did dance;
Mamma said 'twas justice to give them a chance,
Great "little accounts"!

At Christmas, the time of thanksgiving and joy,
Which in mirth and festivity all should employ,
Alack! all my pleasures sustained an alloy
In my "little accounts"!

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—Every individual who deems himself a constituent member of the public, arrogates them also, and when he professes to be acting *pro bono publico*, the words mean with him, all the good he can possibly get for himself.

"You charge me fifty sequins," said a Venetian nobleman to a sculptor, "for a bust that cost you only ten days' labour." "You forget," replied the artist, "that I had been thirty years learning to make that bust in ten days."

Mirabeau, said Rivarol, is capable of any thing for money; even a good action.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

THE GLACIERS.

Those who have been in Switzerland, and have beheld and traversed these mighty accumulations of ice and snow, must take a more than common interest in their history—great as is the diversity of opinion among scientific men on the score of original formation. "When," says one of the most profound inquirers on this subject, "the slopes of the lofty peaks are very rapid, the snow, being unable to rest upon them, slips down into the valleys in the form of avalanches; and this being added to what falls directly into the valleys, there is accumulated an enormous quantity that becomes compressed by its own weight. This snow is subsequently converted into a kind of ice by the following process:—The rains which occasionally fall, and the water resulting from the partial melting of the snow in the warmer months, percolates the mass, steeping it throughout; and in this state, being seized by the cold of the succeeding winter, it is consolidated into a glacier. It will, however, be easily conceived that the ice so formed is very different from that found in ponds or lakes; it has neither the hardness, the compactness, the solidity, nor the transparency of the latter, but is, on the contrary, porous and opaque. The water, in filtering through the mass, not being able to drive out all the air lodged in its interstices, this air, together with that which is liberated during the subsequent congelation, collects into bubbles of various forms and sizes, destroying the transparency and cohesiveness of the mass."

With regard to the snow which rests on the slopes, it is evident that it will be subject to the same effect of rain and warmth as that in the valleys, but, from the very position in which it lies, the water in great part runs off, or is only retained towards the bottom of the slope, whence it results that the glaciers so situated are in general of much looser texture than the glaciers of the valleys. It is only towards the bottom, where the water accumulates, and the ice of the former acquires a consistence equal to that of the latter. This solidity decreases as you ascend, till towards the top there is nothing but snow.

The surface of the glaciers depends upon the ground on which they rest. When the bottom is but slightly inclined, the surface, though rough and granulated, is also even, presenting few crevices; but in proportion as the bottom is inclined the surface is abrupted.

The splitting of the ice on a change of weather, or in consequence of pressure on an uneven bottom, shakes the hills, and produces a noise reverberated from the mountains like thunder. The breadth and depth of the chasms thus occasioned vary considerably. The ice, down which the water flows freely, is transparent, and of a greyish colour towards the top; bluish towards the bottom. These clefts are frequently hidden by snow, which renders them exceedingly dangerous.

Along the margins of some of the larger glaciers there are masses of debris accumulated into the form of long dykes or parapets, which in the Tyrol are known by the name of *trockne muren*, and in Savoy by that of *moraine*, which has more generally prevailed.

The phenomenon, which the Germans call *gletschergeblase*, results from the sudden escape of air from beneath the glaciers. These strong currents, insupportably cold, drive like snow-dust the fine icy particles with which they are loaded.

As the Alpine valleys are on inclined plains, it is natural to suppose that the glaciers must slip down by their own weight; and from various causes it is that the whole mass, obeying the impulse of gravity, slips down and invades the fertile valleys below, "presenting," says the above-quoted authority, "the singular spectacle of an ice field terminating on flowery meadows and contiguous to rich harvests."

Notwithstanding the immense accession of snow and ice which the glaciers receive every winter, and which is much greater than what could possibly be thawed by the mere effect of a short summer in the higher Alpine regions, it is found that they have not sensibly increased. If for one or a few years in succession some of the glaciers are observed to descend lower than usual, they are found in the following years to recede proportionably; thus they are confined within certain limits by a compensating process of nature. The evaporation from ice, and particularly from snow, is considerable even in winter, and goes on with great rapidity in a dry and rarefied air; and subterranean heat, as we have already observed, produces throughout the year a certain diminution of the glaciers at their under surface."

The extent of the Alpine glaciers is considerable. From Mont Blanc to the borders of the Tyrol there are 400 glaciers, of which the greater number range from ten to fifteen miles long, and from one

to two miles and a half broad: the thickness being from 100 to 600 feet.

The glaciers of the Tyrol, Switzerland, Piedmont, and Savoy form together a superficial extent of 1,490 square miles, and are the great reservoirs whence the principal rivers of Europe draw their inexhaustible supplies.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—No. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

SIR,—Religion and morality are so intimately connected, that it is impossible for the one to exist without the other; take them away, and the fairest form, the most beautiful countenance, the most transcendent genius are as nothing. Spite of the embellishments of the person, spite of the acquirements of art, the veil is of too flimsy a texture to hide the deformity within. Vice may prosper, hypocrisy may flourish, ribaldry may triumph; 'tis but for the moment—the exultation of an hour!—the contempt of an age! To the parent, to the instructress of youth, I would then say, fail not to implant, as much as lies in your power, this truth into the minds of your children, or of your pupils, that religion is, as it were, the temple, and morality its entrance-gate; if you take not these virtues for a foundation, your superstructure will inevitably fall. Let all your actions be in accordance with these guides, and you will find, in sickness or in health, in prosperity or adversity, that soothing influence, that happy feeling, which no gems can purchase, nor wealth control—the spirit of love! the incarnation of holiness! Under these circumstances, I class the inculcation of moral and religious feelings as *first* in the *cours d'étude*.

The *second* division refers to the exercise of domestic duties. This is a branch of instruction which has been, unfortunately, too much neglected; and yet, in my opinion, it is one of paramount importance to every female. The changes of this life are often as extraordinary as they are unexpected—the heiress of to-day may become the dependent of to-morrow. No man can read the future: no man or woman can boast that circumstances may not change their habits, their feelings, or their means. Let us teach the young, then, to be prepared for all; to be enabled, not only to order, but, if need be, to act for themselves. It is no degradation for ladies to know these things, even if they should never experience their practical necessity. How many domestic hearths have been made desolate? how many families have been ruined? how many visions of prosperity have been blighted? by the want, on the part of the wife, of a knowledge of her domestic duties? A general cannot command an army without understanding the tactics of military warfare; neither can a wife direct her servants if she be ignorant of the minutiae of housekeeping. I am sure I need not expatiate further upon this branch of education; its necessity must be apparent to every wife, and to every mother. I will, therefore, merely advert to a system of domestic education practised by a lady of eminence in the scholastic world, and whose terms are sufficiently high to exclude all but ladies of rank or fortune. She told me that it was her custom to require a certain number of her pupils each week, in rotation, to pass a portion of the day in witnessing the practical part of the domestic arrangements. Thus they became acquainted with the method of management, as well as the means of managing, without their own individual labour; and, as a matter of course, would be the better fitted for fulfilling their probable future stations. It would be well if the principals of every ladies' establishment would exercise the same wholesome discipline.

My *third* point was in the application of the mental capacity to general knowledge. This is necessary to carry out the realization of a companion, to give a change to conversation, and to produce a true union of sentiment. The woman who can only speak upon one topic, however interesting she may appear, soon becomes wearisome; but the intellectual being who can join a company, and, without forwardness, converse upon history, biography, science, &c., sheds a halo around her, will be welcomed in society by every true admirer of her sex, and when absent she will be prized in the memory as a pleasing, rational companion.

The Almighty has vouchsafed, in the plenitude of his wisdom, to endue the human race with a capability of intellect, which he has denied to the other animals of the earth. He has not granted it to us without a purpose or an utility. He has not created one single thing—no, not the most insignificant—without an intention; it behoves us, therefore, by mental application, perseverance, and exercise, to prove ourselves worthy of His high intellectual gift,—cultivating it with due propriety, and weeding it of those irregularities or misconceptions which our liability to err might produce and nourish. Thus, the exaltation of the human character, consequent upon the exercise of the mental capacity, becomes a duty as well as a necessity.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
E. W. FOSTER.

London, 1847.

THE ROSE.

I see all the flowers around me here wither and die, and yet men always call me the withering, easily-perishing rose. Ungrateful men! Do I not make my short life pleasant enough? Yes, even in my death I prepare you my monument of sweeter perfumes, medicines, and ointments full of refreshment and strength. And yet I hear you always sing and say—'Ah, the withering, the easily-perishing rose!'

So complained the queen of flowers from her throne, perhaps already in the first feeling of her own decaying beauty. A maiden, standing before her, heard and said—"Be not angry with us, sweet little one; call us not ungrateful. What higher love could we have than wish you gentle decay? We see all flowers around us wither and die, and hold it as the destiny of flowers; but to thee, their queen, to thee we wish and maintain thy undying worth. As we also find ourselves disappointed in our wishes, so let us in thy complaint ourselves compassionate thee. All the beauty, youth, and joy of our lives we compare to thee; and as they, like thee, fade, we always sing and say—'Alas! the withering, swiftly-perishing rose!'

DAY AND NIGHT.

Day and night contended with one another for the preference. The fiery, brilliant, busy day spoke thus concerning the strife—"Poor, gloomy mother," said he, "what hast thou like my sun, my heavens, my fields, my restless, busy life? What thou makest die, I waken to feel new life; what thou causest to sleep, I raise."

"Do I not also thank thee for thy activity?" said the discreet, veiled night. "Must I not refresh what thou hast wearied? And when can I so well accomplish this as through my own forgetfulness? I go forth, the mother of gods and men. I take all that I have brought forth, with their own contentment, into my lap; soon as the border of my garment is touched, they forget thy delusions and bow their heads gently down. Then I nourish, then I sustain the peaceful soul with dew from heaven. To those eyes that, under thy fierce sunbeams, dared not look towards heaven, I, the veiled night, unveil a host of innumerable suns, innumerable images, new hopes, new stars."

Day even now touched the border of her sable garment, and silent and weary sank into her curtained lap. But she, in her starry mantle and her starry crown, still sat with eternal tranquillity upon her brow.—Herder.

HISTORY OF FEMALE COSTUME.

BY J. R. PLANCHÉ, F.S.A.
(Continued from No. 5.)

DANISH AND ANGLO-NORMAN.



Of the dress of the Danish ladies, if any accompanied the band of adventurers that, during the ninth and tenth centuries, ravaged or settled on the coasts of the British islands, we possess no information whatever. And, however interesting and important any illustrations of it would be to the student of general costume, the history of dress in this country might not be affected by them, as the Danes do not appear to have exercised, during their short supremacy, much influence over the manners or fashions of Saxon England. In Scotland and Ireland they seem to have taken deeper root; and an intelligent Dane, who is now examining the antiquities of the latter people, has, in his recent communications to the Royal Irish Academy, adduced some strong facts in support of his opinion of the Scandinavian origin of the majority of the ornaments, weapons, and imple-

ments discovered on the western coast of Ireland, and which have hitherto been too hastily or carelessly described as Celtic or Druidical. In a MS. register of Hyde Abbey, in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, is a rude delineation of King Canute and his Queen Alfyfe, in which the only variation discernible from the usual costume of Saxon personages of distinction consists in the mantles being furnished with cords and tassels, instead of being secured by a brooch or fibula, or drawn through a ring upon the shoulder; and we must hesitate to pronounce this peculiarly a Danish fashion, as it is in evidence that it was also a Norman one previous to the Conquest, and that the Anglo-Saxons are reproached for their imitation of the Frankish and Norman modes of attire; in addition to which, we must remember, Alfyfe was the widow of Ethelred, a Saxon, and daughter of Richard, third Duke of Normandy.

During the long residence of Edward the Confessor in Normandy, he imbibed a strong partiality for the dress and manners of that country, and, on his accession to the throne of England, encouraged by his personal example the spirit of innovation which had for some time past been manifesting itself in every class of his subjects; so that, as Mr. Strutt has remarked, England was in a great measure *Normanized* before its invasion by the Conqueror.

"I know not well," observes the same writer, "how to account for the inconsistency of the ancient Norman writers, who, at the time they are most severe in their censures upon the habits of the men, pass over those of the women without any



ANGLO-SAXON LADY.

decided marks of disapprobation." Perhaps we ought to attribute their silence to their gallantry, and imitate so good an example by placing the foibles of the fair sex in obscurity. But, whatever motives restrained the pen of the historians upon so delicate a subject, the same impulse was not sufficiently efficacious with the illuminators of the twelfth century, to prevent the pencil from ex-



LADY WITH KNITTED VEIL.

plaining what the pen had concealed; and from this source of information it appears that the ladies had their share in the introduction of new fashions as preposterous and ungraceful as those so severely condemned by the monastic censors of male costume.

No particular addition appears to have been

made to the number of female articles of apparel during the close of the eleventh century. The Anglo-Norman lady's attire consisted, like that of the Anglo-Saxon, of the linen tunic or under garment; the supertunic, now called the *surcote*; the *gunna*, or gown, under its Norman name of *robe*; the veil, or headrail, Frenchified into *couvre-chef*,



ANGLO-SAXON LADIES.

whence *kerchief*, and its accompanying muffler for the chin, now termed *guimpe* or *wimple*; and, if noble, the mantle of state fastened by its rich cords and tassels as previously mentioned: but in



ANGLO-SAXON LADY AND CHILD.

the fashion of these garments, as we have just remarked, a vast change took place as early as the reign of the second William, and of his brother Henry. The sleeves of the gown or robe, which had been previously of a moderate length and amplitude, were now worn tight to the wrist, where they terminated in cuffs or appendages of the most

capricious and extraordinary forms, preserved to this day in the various delineations of the heraldic monarch or ladies' sleeve, *mal taillée*, as the French armorists blazon it, quartered by the descendants of the Tonis, the Hastings, and the Mohuns.

The rage for long-trailing garments prevailed to such a degree, that the terminations of these sleeves of the *couvre-chef*, and of the robe itself, had frequently to be tied into knots to prevent their interference with the actions of the wearers; and one of the satirical illuminators of that day has depicted the Father of Evil in female attire so arranged (*vide* initial above), and at the same time affords us the earliest instance yet discovered of the practice of lacing the body of the gown, which we shall soon find carried to the most injurious extent by our Norman grandmothers.

The hair is now frequently visible on the foreheads of the fair, and always parted from the front in the modern style of braids, the back being generally covered by the veil; but where it is seen, platted in tails, and sometimes the tails themselves worn in what may be called cases, formed of silk and bound with ribbon. The diadem or circlet, the bend or half-bend, we have previously heard of, is also now of more frequent occurrence in pictorial illuminations, both plain and enriched with precious stones.

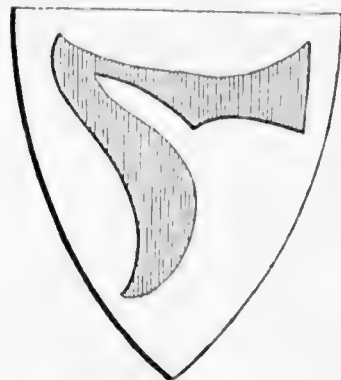
Concerning stockings we are still in the dark; but the *soccas* of the Anglo-Saxons had most probably a corresponding article of apparel amongst the Normans. The shoes were similar to the Anglo-Saxon, generally black, but sometimes of gold or embroidered stuffs. Gloves, although not generally depicted in illuminations, were now worn by noble personages, and jewelled on the back. Of personal ornaments the Normans were



ANGLO-SAXON LADY WITH MAUND SLEEVES.

as fond as the Saxons; and bracelets for the arm, chains for the neck, brooches (*fermailes*) for the collars of the tunics, were worn of the most splendid description.

With respect to materials, silk was much more generally used in England after the Conquest than it had been previous to that event, and the richest furs were introduced in the linings of the mantles



HERALDIC MAUND.

of the nobility. A mantle of fine cloth, "lined with black sables with white spots," and costing one hundred pounds of the money of that time, was presented by a bishop of Lincoln to King Henry I. The cloaks or mantles so lined were sometimes called *pelles*, from the Latin *pellis*, a skin, whence our modern word *pelisse*.

THE GARDEN.

THE SNOWDROP.

GALANTHUS. *Amaryllidaceæ*.

The common British snowdrop, *G. Nivalis*, is well known both in its single state and when double; but the Russian variety, *G. Plicatus*, is far less common and has smaller flowers. Both require a light, rich soil, and will thrive well under trees that drip. They may be increased by offsets.

THE WORK TABLE.

CROCHET.

BY Mlle. RIEGO DE LA BRANCHARDIERE.

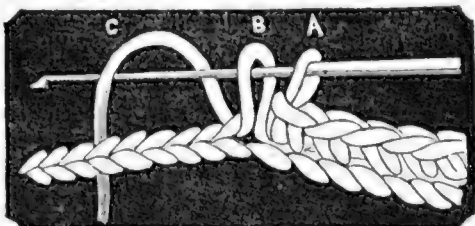
We have now to discourse of what may be termed *CROCHET proper*, and cannot, we are sure, introduce the subject under better auspices than the name given above, which at once suggests the attributes of invention, taste, and complete mastery of the art. In a work published by Messrs. Simpkin and Co., and entitled "The Crochet Book," we find the following thoroughly intelligible information at the commencement:—

"The work should be held between the first finger and thumb of the left hand as in sewing, the thread hanging over the first finger, and falling between the second and third fingers; the needle should be held lightly in the right hand as a pen.

"TO MAKE A CHAIN.

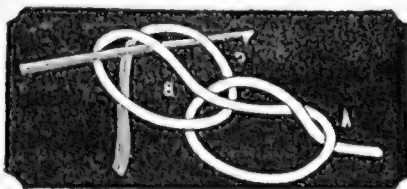
"The foundation stitch of all crochet: make a loop with the thread, holding it at A, and put the needle into it, then take the thread on the needle

and draw it through the loop as B; this forms another chain or loop: repeat as C.



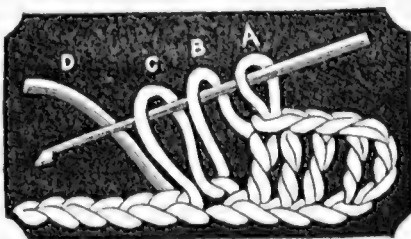
"PLAIN STITCH, CALLED FRENCH OR DOUBLE CROCHET.

"After making a chain, keep the loop A on the needle; put the needle into the last chain stitch, and draw the thread through; there will now be two loops (A B) on the needle; take up the thread C and draw it through the two: this forms one stitch.



"TREBLE STITCH.

"Keep the loop on the needle as A, then take the thread on the needle B, put the needle in a stitch, draw the thread through; this makes three



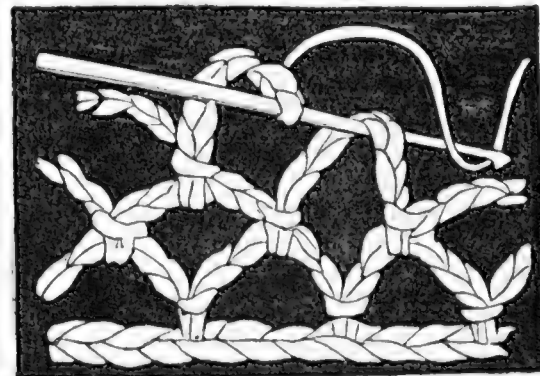
loops as A B C; take up the thread D and draw it through the two loops C and B; take it up again and draw it through the two loops formed by D and A: this finishes one stitch.

"MISS A STITCH.

"To pass over a stitch of the preceding row.

"TO WORK IN THE CHAIN.

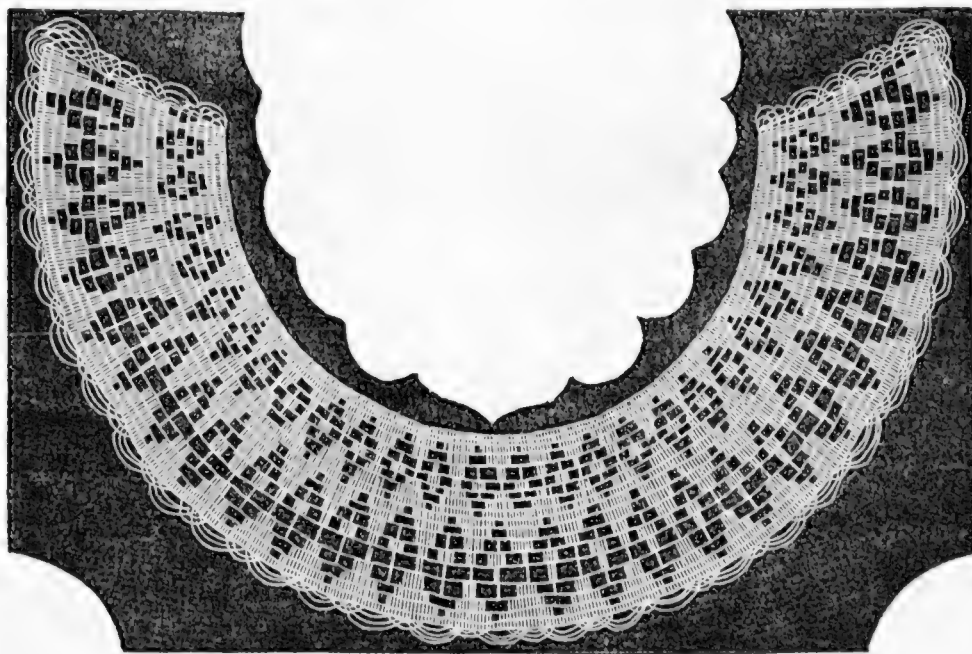
"Put the needle in the space formed by the chain stitches of the row before: this renders the working easier, and obviates the necessity of counting stitches that are to be missed.



"When this mark * occurs the stitches before it are not to be repeated; thus, 1 treble, 1 chain, *; 3 treble, 3 chain, 1 plain; in repeating work from 3 treble, 3 chain, 1 plain.

"The stitches in a parenthesis thus—(3 treble, 3 chain, miss 1, 3 times), are to be worked 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 1, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 1, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 1; also when chain stitches divide treble stitches without missing any, as thus:—(5 treble, 3 chain, 5 treble); these 10 treble are all to be worked in the chain of the last row."

From this extract it must be evident to any young lady who, at the same time, refers to the

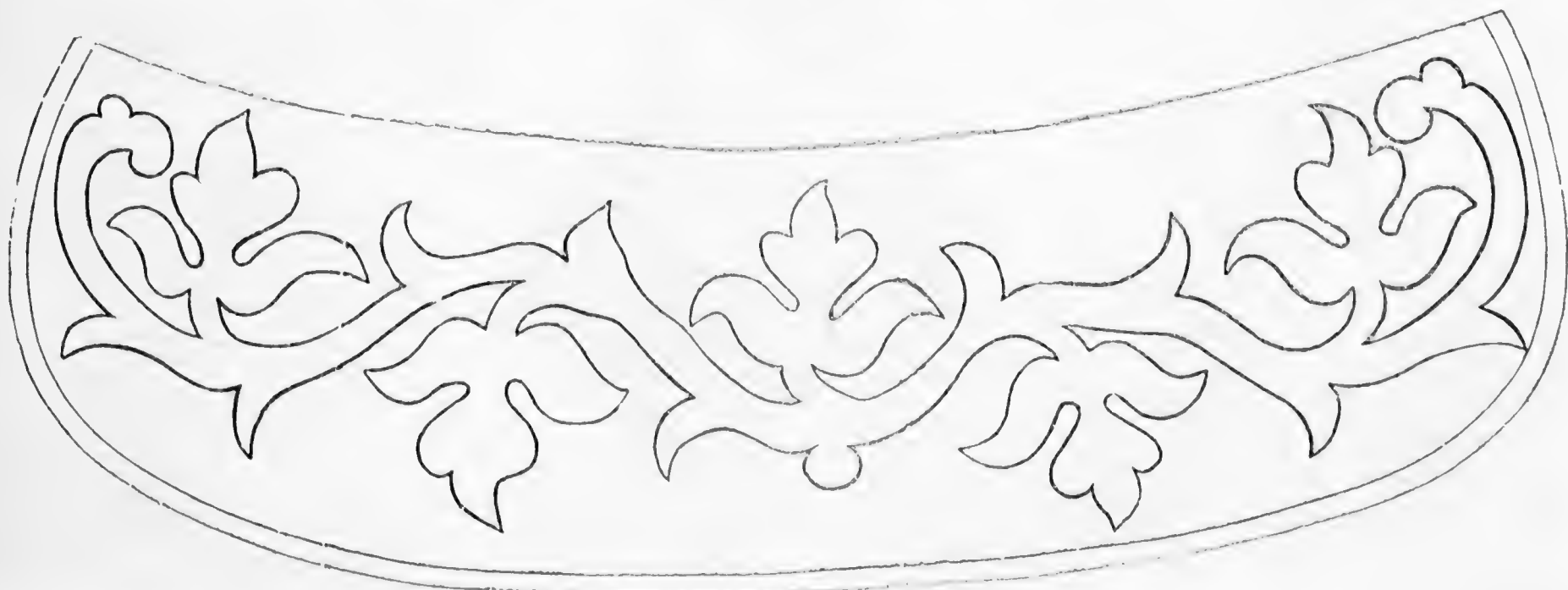


KNITTED COLLAR.

engravings (which are facsimiles of those in Mlle. Riego's publication), that nothing can be easier than the acquisition of the preliminary knowledge in this elegant accomplishment.

The above is a very charming specimen, entitled POINT DE MONTPEISIER.

Cotton No. 30, or fine black netting silk.—Chain of 208 stitches.



CUFF.

LAW AND POLICE.

MARYLEBONE.—A JUVENILE RAILWAY TRAVELLER.—Mr. Joseph Collard, superintendent of the Great Western Railway Company's police, introduced to Mr. Rawlinson a little girl named Eliza Wood, not more than nine years of age, with respect to whom he wished for the magistrate's advice and assistance. Mr. Collard stated that on Wednesday last the child came up by a cheap train from Chippenham to London, and on her arrival at Paddington there was no one to meet her, although she had fully expected to see her sister. The sister was not there, and, as the poor little creature gave a very indistinct account of her family or connections, Mr. Collard kindly took care of her at a coffee-shop in the neighbourhood, where she was provided with every necessary comfort. She had with her a bundle containing a blanket and several pairs of new shoes, and the bundle was addressed to 35, York-place, City-road. Mr. Collard had more than once sent to the house in question, but no information could there be obtained with regard to the bundle or the young traveller by rail. The child was questioned by the worthy magistrate, who elicited from her that her grandmother lived at Laycock, within a few miles of Chippenham. Mr. Collard undertook to forward her to Chippenham, and to use his best endeavours to restore her to her relatives and friends.

WESTMINSTER.—SERIOUS INJURY BY A SNOWBALL.—On Tuesday William Stevens, who had been examined on a former day, charged with having thrown a snowball through a shop window, and deprived Miss Terry of the sight of her left eye, was committed to the sessions for trial. The pupil of Miss Terry's eye was cut across by the glass, and the humours of the eye escaped, and it is doubtful whether she will recover the use of the eye.

LAMBETH.—EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION.—On Tuesday a respectable man, accompanied by his wife and two constables, applied for the magistrate's advice and assistance to obtain possession of his son, a lad of fifteen years of age, who was kept from his home. From the statement of the applicant and his wife it appeared that their son had a situation in the office of a merchant in the City, and had unfortunately, as they said, been taken particular notice of by the widow of a very distinguished officer recently deceased, when that lady called to see her nephew, who was employed in the same office. About three weeks ago the lady invited the lad to spend some days at her house at Clapton with two or three youths from the west-end of the town. His visits to the lady were prolonged beyond the time originally intended, for, instead of returning to his home at Lea-bridge, he proceeded to Clapton-hill. On Saturday last the nephew of the lady brought them a letter which had been received on that day from their son, in which he tendered the resignation of his situation, and stated that he should not again return to his office. The mother hurried off to the residence of the lady, where she found her son, and, on demanding an explanation of his extraordinary conduct, he coolly replied that he was in a fair way of being placed independent for life. His tone and manner were such as to leave no doubt that a more than proper intimacy had taken place between him and his lady patroness. She at once demanded an interview with the lady, when the latter, who is verging on sixty years of age, unblushingly admitted the truth of the mother's suspicions, made the most fervent avowal of her passionate attachment for the boy, and declared it to be her intention at once to marry him. The mother, disgusted at this disclosure, insisted upon taking her son home with her, and, after much difficulty, she did succeed in getting the lad away. On Sunday the two boys who were staying with the lady called at the house of the parents in a cab, and requested that, as the lady was going out of the country, he would pay her the last visit. This the parents consented to, but accompanied him themselves to the house, and after the interview he refused to leave. On the following day (Monday) the lady removed from her residence at Clapton, and took apartments at the Railway Hotel, Nine Elms station, intending to start for Guernsey, and there to get married. Here, however, the parents of the youth had traced her, and, having seen their son, they endeavoured to prevail upon him to return with them, but he refused to do so, and they now wished to know how they were to act to get him away from the female. Bent, one of the constables who accompanied the parties, said that on the day before the son of the applicants and the other two lads, one of whom appeared to be eleven and the other twelve, while out had picked up a little girl, whom they took home to the lady, and the latter at once engaged her as a servant. On that morning (yesterday) Mrs. — (we suppress the lady's name) ordered an expensive dinner for five, including herself, the three lads, and the servant last mentioned, but Mr. House, the proprietor of the hotel, refused to prepare it. The constable also said that he ascertained Mrs. — had presented the son of the applicants with some most expensive rings, a gold watch, and a massive neckchain, and, further, on that morning she handed him £13 for pocket money. The mother of the youth observed that these costly presents had, she doubted not, turned the head of her poor boy. Mr. Elliot thought the father would be justified in taking away his son and giving him a good flogging; and the parties left the court, declaring their determination to have him one way or the other. The parents then proceeded to the Railway Hotel, Nine Elms, as directed by the magistrate, for the purpose of possessing themselves of their son, and arrived just in time to accomplish their object. It seems that, at the very moment the parties had been

making application at this court, the father of the two other lads, whom Mrs. — had with her, arrived at the Railway Hotel, and, not at all relishing the then condition of the lady to whose charge they had been confided, at once removed them from her care. Finding herself freed from this incumbrance, Mrs. — sent for a cab, and expressed her intention of at once leaving the hotel. She was seated in the cab, with a jewel-case and several small boxes, containing, it was said, considerable property, beside her, and ready to start, while her "dear Frederick," as she called him, was left to settle the bill. He did so, and left the hotel to ask what he should pay the waiters. She replied five shillings, and this sum the youth offered, but was refused. He returned to the cab to inform the lady of the circumstance, and the latter directed him to give them ten shillings, or even a pound, so that they might get away; but before he had time to settle the matter his parents came up, and by threats and menaces succeeded in getting him away. Mrs. —, in the interim, and upon seeing the parents of the lad come up, directed the cabman to drive on, and she was driven towards town, but where she directed to be driven to no person at the hotel is aware of.

GREENWICH POLICE COURT.—A person named Kinsey, formerly chief officer of the Town-hall, Borough, attended before Mr. Traill, on Wednesday, for the purpose of making a declaration that a sword, which he handed to the worthy magistrate, in an old tattered scabbard, was the identical one which the gallant hero (Nelson) held in his hand at the time of his being mortally wounded on board the Victory at the battle of Trafalgar. Mr. Traill examined it; the blade, which appeared very bright, and in the best state of preservation, is about six inches shorter than the "regulation" or dress sword. Mr. Kinsey informed the magistrate that the sword, which had been used by its gallant owner in several engagements with the enemy, was, with other relics, to be tendered as a gift to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and for this purpose it was deemed necessary to make a solemn declaration of the facts. Mr. Kinsey, having obtained the required document, bowed and retired.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

The announcement appears that Senor Toro had audience of her Majesty on the 13th, to deliver his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the republic of Venezuela; to which he was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by the Hon. Col. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Master of the Ceremonies.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Colonel Thomas Le Breton, of the Royal Jersey Militia; and also upon Henry Edward Fox Young, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the eastern districts of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Dagobert Fourcade as Consul at Port Louis, in the Mauritius, for his Majesty the King of the French; and also of Mr. John T. Pickett as Consul at Turk's Island for the United States of America.

A proclamation also appears for the election of a representative peer of Scotland, in the room of Lord Rollo, deceased. The peers are commanded to assemble at Holyrood-house, on the 17th of March next.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A Court Martial held on Saturday at Portsmouth found Commander Cragg and Mr. Joseph Wallis guilty of neglect of duty in letting the Sphinx go ashore at the back of the Isle of Wight on the 16th ult. The lead had not been kept going. In consideration, however, of his general good conduct, the commander is only to be dismissed from the command of the Sphinx, and placed at the bottom of the list of commanders. Mr. Wallis is also to be dismissed the ship, and to be reduced from the rank of master to that of second master, and not to be eligible for promotion for the space of one year.

It is reported that the Rodney has been ordered from the Tagus to Malta, in consequence of the fever on board.

The Belleisle troop-ship, Captain J. Kingcome, sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday for Gibraltar with the 56th Regiment.

The Dragon was nearly lost in a gale off the coast of Ireland; she is pronounced a "brute." She broke the entablature of one of her engines, and has done herself other damages since she has been in commission—only two months.

Plans and specifications are ordered to be prepared for a new marine barracks, to be erected at Gosport, and to be attached to Haslar Hospital. The depot of the 27th Regiment embarked on the 19th inst., in the Birkenhead, for Scotland.

Upon the fame of the victories of Aliwal and Sobraon penetrating to the retired village of Whittlesea, in Cambridgeshire, the birthplace of Sir H. Smith, an address of congratulation to the hero of these two hard-fought fights was set on foot by those of the inhabitants who could remember the stripling cadet whom they now heard of as the distinguished general. It was prepared by his old preceptor, the Rev. G. Burges, who, in his 82nd year, rejoiced in the glory of his gallant pupil. Sir H. Smith's reply has been only lately received. It is full of the kindest feeling, and evinces throughout that warm attachment to home which long absence is seldom able to quench.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. H. P. Lee, to the rectory of Stepney, Middlesex; the Rev. Daniel Vawdrey, M.A., to the rectory of Stoke Bruerne, Northamptonshire; the Rev. William Seymour, B.C.L., to the rectory of Landulph, Cornwall; the Rev. Lester Venables, M.A., to the rectory of Clyro, Radnorshire; the Rev. Francis Minden Knollis, M.A., to the rectory of Brandiston, Norfolk; the Rev. Charles Clarke, M.A., to the rectory of Hanwell, Middlesex; the Rev. Edward Chauncy Ellis, M.A., to the vicarage of Langham; the Rev. George Trevor, S.C.L., to the rectory of All Saints, York; the Rev. Charles Blick, B.D., to the rectory of Brandsburton, Yorkshire; the Rev. Benjamin Eamsonson Metcalfe, M.A., to the vicarage of Gate Helmsley, Yorkshire; the Rev. John Fearon, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Holme Bridge; the Rev. John Henry Sapte, B.A., to the rectory of Cranley, in the county of Surrey.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Earl of Powis has issued an address to the members of the Senate, soliciting the high and honourable office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, vacant by the demise of the Duke of Northumberland. The latest rumours connected the names of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Burlington, and the Marquis of Northampton with the contest. The Earl of Powis, who graduated at St. John's College (Hon. M.A. 1806), is brother-in-law to the late Chancellor, and is in his 62nd year. An address to his Royal Highness Prince Albert is now lying for signature at St. Catherine's-Hall lodge, requesting that he will graciously allow his name to be proposed to the Senate. The general opinion in the University is that Prince Albert will accept the proffered honour. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland having died on Thursday, the 11th, the question respecting his Grace's successor must be decided by Thursday, the 25th inst. The statute applying to such cases specifies that the election must take place within fourteen days after the vacancy occurs. A notice has been issued that the election will take place on the 25th inst.

MARKETS.

MONEY, Wednesday.—The majority by which the Irish railway scheme was repudiated in the House of Commons has been hailed in City circles with great gratification. Consols opened in consequence at the improved prices of 90½ to 1, and have since advanced to 91 to 1½ for money and account, and so left off. Reduced Threes, 91½ to 1½. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 92½ to 3. Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 5s. p.m. India Bonds, 5s. to 10s. p.m. India Stock, 249 to 51. Bank Stock, 203 to 4.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—There was a good supply of beef, the number of beasts on offer being 3,400 head of the average quality. The trade was exceedingly good for this description of meat, and last week's currencies were fully supported. Prime Scots realized 4s. 4d., and middling quality 4s; inferior meat sold steadily at from 3s. 4d. per stone.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—For wheat the demand was active, and 4s. to 5s. higher rates from the prices of this day week were given by the millers, a clearance being pretty generally effected at the improvement.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Ickleford House, near Hitchin, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Dudley Ryder, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at 80, Guildford-street, Russell-square, Mrs. Thomas Hayward, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Heidelberg, the Right Hon. Lady De Tabley, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor, Viscountess Evelyn, of a son.

On the 6th inst., Mrs. William Prior Johnson, of Stock House, Essex, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at the Rectory, Morton, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Lund, B.D., of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Hastings, the lady of W. B. Knipe, Esq. (late Captain 5th Dragoon Guards), of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. S. B. Arnott, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 57, Russell-square, Mrs. George Clowes, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at No. 21, Mornington-crescent, Regent's Park, Mrs. Edmund Robins, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., in Wilton-crescent, the wife of Charles S. Whitmore, Esq., of a son, still-born.

On the 16th inst., at Hawarden, the Hon. Mrs. Glynne, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at 3, Canonbury-square, Islington, the lady of M. Guedalla, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at Peterborough, by the Rev. Dr. James, James Ellison, Esq., M.D., of No. 5, Great Marylebone-street, London, to Margaret Ellen, eldest daughter of Thomas Walker, Esq., M.D., of Peterborough.

On the 13th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Philpot Curran, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister, to Margaret Grace, youngest daughter of Captain Hayes, R.M., of St. George's-terrace, Hyde Park.

On the 15th inst., at Warnham, the Rev. John James Vaughan, Rector of Gotham, Nottinghamshire, to Mary, widow of the late Henry Tredness, Esq., of Warnham Court, county of Sussex.

On the 13th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. H. A. Woodgate, B.D., Rector of Belbroughton, the Rev. Thomas Knox, M.A., Rector of Runwell and Ramsden Crays, Essex, to Adelaide, second daughter of Thomas Bearda Batard, Esq., of Sydenham, Kent, and Ramsden Crays, Essex.

On the 12th inst., at Nonington, by the Rev. Charles T. Plumtre, the Rev. Algernon Coote, Rector of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, third son of Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart., M.P., of Ballyfin, Queen's County, to Cecilia Matilda, eldest surviving daughter of John P. Plumtre, Esq., M.P., of Fredville, in the county of Kent.

On the 11th inst., at Foleshill, the Rev. William Rawson, Curate of Foleshill, to Harriette, widow of the late Richard Richardson, Esq.

On the 9th inst., at Framlingham, Suffolk, the Rev. Thomas William Mellor, Rector of Woodbridge, to Emma, eldest daughter of Wm. Edwards, Esq., of Framlingham.

On the 7th of October, at Meerut, in the East Indies, Rosalinda Helena Angelo, fourth daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Angelo, of the 3rd Regiment Bengal Cavalry, to Captain John Abercrombie, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester, the Rev. Charles Bryan Leigh, Rector of Goldhanger and Little Totham, Essex, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Leigh, Rector of Wickham Bishops, to Mary, widow of the late John Wright, Esq., of Wickham-place, and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Tyrell, Bart., of Boreham House, in the same county.

On the 15th inst., at Wokenham, by the Rev. Arthur Roberts, B.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, the Rev. Edward St. John, Rector of Finchampstead and Barkham, Berks, to Caroline, youngest daughter of John Roberts, Esq., of the former place.

On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. James Fyler, the Rev. Francis Pooley Roupell, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Susan Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James C. Fyler, Esq., of Woodlands, Surrey, and Hefleton, Dorset.

On the 12th inst., at St. George's, Dublin, by the Rev. W. H. Krause, Major J. R. Heyland, 35th Regiment, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late W. P. Lunell, Esq., of Great George's-street, Rutland-square.

On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Ramsgate, by the Rev. C. Snowden, J. Mercer, Esq., of Ramsgate, solicitor, to Harriet, widow of the late H. Morton, Esq., of Chipping Sodbury.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., Lieutenant Joseph Taylor, R.S.L.M., late of Somers-place, Hyde Park-square, aged 54.

On the 11th inst., at Highborne, the residence of her son (L. Hodgson, Esq.), aged 65, Jemima Eleanor, widow of N. B. Hodgson, Esq., of Brafferton Hall, and daughter of the late General Sowerby.

On the 10th inst., at Bishop's Teignton, Devon, Lady Frances Stephens.

On the 10th inst., at Belle Vue House, Chelsea, Charles Hatchett, Esq., aged 82.

On the 9th inst., at the advanced age of 92, deeply regretted by his family and friends, Henry Allen, Esq., of the Lodge, Breconshire, many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

On the 13th inst., at her residence in Montagu-square, the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 16th inst., at Doctors' Commons, John Daubeny, Esq., LL.D.

On the 14th inst., at Oriel-place, Cheltenham, Eliza Selina, last surviving daughter of the late Archibald Edgar, Esq., of Beverley.

On the 16th inst., at Totteridge, Herts., Richard Franklin, Esq., Provost of the Company of Moneyers, in the 89th year of his age.

On the 15th inst., after a long and lingering illness, Henry Arthur Wallop Fellowes, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, of Eggesford, in the county of Devon.

On the 15th inst., at his house in Petwin-place, Trevor-square, Knightsbridge, Anthony Snell, Esq., Captain of the Royal Artillery, aged 60.

On the 16th inst., at the Downes, near Dartford, Jane Eleanor, wife of William Hayward, Esq., aged 51.

On the 17th inst., at Davenport-street, Hyde-park-gardens, William Collins, Esq., R.A., aged 59.

On the 17th inst., at his house in Woburn-place, the Venérable Joseph Holden Pott, Chancellor of Exeter, and late Archdeacon of London, aged 88.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARVINGS in Wood.—The unrivalled

perfection at length attained by the patent process of Carving enables its proprietors to offer to the public, at an extremely reduced price, every possible variety of Carved Wood for external and internal enrichments, thus substituting the genuine material for those numerous imitations which have invariably been found fragile or unsatisfactory.

Mouldings and Carvings of all kinds are thus supplied, adapted for Church or Library fittings, Altar Chairs, Picture Frames, Chimney-pieces, and every description of Gothic or Elizabethan Furniture.

Specimens may be seen and Drawings obtained at the Patent Wood Carving Offices, 444, West Strand; or at the Works, Ranelagh-road, Thames-bank.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT TO A LADY, AND MOST CONVENIENT POCKET APPENDAGE.

To all those who find a difficulty in the use

of Steel Pens, and who wish to avoid the loss of time occasioned by the frequent mending of Quills, STEPHENS'S PERPETUAL PEN, made of Gold, with points which never wear or alter, offers a most convenient substitute, as Ink which oxidizes and lingers in the steel pen flows from this with precisely the same rapidity as from a quill, and the pen never requires mending. Price 15s. It may be used with a common holder. With an ever-pointed Silver Pencil-case, with leads, 27s.

Sold by the Proprietor, HENRY STEPHENS, 44, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, London. On application by letter, this Pen will be sent per post to any part of the Kingdom.

NO BREWING UTENSILS REQUIRED.

THE Patent Concentrated Malt and Hop

Extract enables private individuals to make fine Home-brewed Ale, without employing any Brewing Utensils. It has only to be dissolved in hot water and fermented. Sold in jars at 1s., 6s., 12s., and 18s. 6d. each, by the British National Malt Extract Company, 7, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; Petty, Wood, and Co., 53, Threadneedle-street; Wix and Sons, 22, Leadenhall-street; Batty and Co., 115, Finsbury-pavement; Deacastro and Peach, 65, Piccadilly; Hockin and Co., 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square; and Oilmen and Grocers generally.

A PAMPHLET on the "Greatest Discovery

OF THE AGE" (as Coombes calls it). "That the brain is the seat of all nervous or mental complaints." This was made by Rev. Dr. Willis Moseley (Univ. Camb.) before Gall; and on his new and successful treatment of all these complaints, with cases, testimonials, &c., and which pamphlet he will frank to every address if one stamp is enclosed to 12, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London; and if six large stamps are sent, he will frank the fifth edition of his work, twelve chapters, on the cure of nervous or mental complaints, with a chapter on self-management. This work is declared by Professor Savage, surgeon, to be the best book we have on nervousness. At home from 11 to 3.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dress-making.

Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.—Millinery Rooms.—Paper Models.

CATCHPOLE and WILLIAMS, 120, Regent-

street, Silversmiths and Jewellers.—DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of a dissolution of partnership, a large portion of the splendid STOCK of the above firm must be DISPOSED OF (and is offered to purchasers at a great reduction), consisting of every variety of plate, new and secondhand, useful and ornamental; with an extensive assortment of the best Sheffield plate, diamonds, pearls, fancy jewellery, English and Geneva watches, a choice collection of sacramental and presentation plate, &c.

N.B. Mr. Catchpole takes the opportunity of respectfully acquainting his numerous patrons that no interruption will take place in the ordinary business of the house, which is conducted by himself as usual.—120, Regent-street, Feb. 6, 1847.

LADIES who are buying New Bonnets,

and having Bonnets Cleaned, should supply themselves with one of the VENTILATING BONNETS and CAP PRESERVERS. Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 65.

Wearers of Bonnets of all ages, this is a subject which addresses itself to you. Every lady must be anxious to avoid soiling with hair-oil, dust, or perspiration, either Bonnet or Cap. Bonnets so soiled will not dye or clean without leaving a stain. This useful article is not made of oil-silk—every lady knows the evil of oil-silk; it weighs less than a quarter of an ounce; is worn loose as a cap; is made up of all colours, to correspond with the colour of the bonnet lining, and is applicable to the gauze, silk, or straw bonnet—to the autumn or winter season, as well as spring and summer.

"A very useful invention. It may be worn in winter and summer; is excessively light, and not heating, on account of its ventilating properties. It will be the means of preserving a bonnet from destruction, and seems, in every respect, a useful and novel invention: we recommend ladies to try it. Oil-silk, India-rubber cloth, and other patents, in use for this purpose, inflict not only headache and loss of hair, but also subject the eyes to distressing pain."—Times.

"The Ventilating Bonnet and Cap Preserver.—This cheap and admirable invention is as remarkable as it is simple and elegant. We doubt not that our fair readers will instruct those who supply them with millinery to furnish them with this desirable article."—Journal.

To be had of all Milliners, &c., and of the Sole Manufacturer, 2, BERESFORD-TERRACE, BERESFORD-STREET, WALWORTH, London. Price 1s. each, or 1s. and one postage stamp by post. Ladies, not being able to procure the Ventilating Bonnet and Cap Preserver, will please to address the Manufacturer as above.

May also be had the Ventilating Silk Dress and Coat Protector. Price 3d. the set of four pieces.

This invention prevents the unsightly staining of the dress and coat body by perspiration under the arms, and supersedes the use of oil-silk, pronounced by the faculty an unhealthy expedient, at a much less cost.

READ the next Advertisement.

SELLING off of a new, clean, and fashionable

LINENDRAPERY STOCK, at less than half the value.—Mr. Charles Penney, about to open the shop, No. 114, Oxford-street, not having been able to give the securities required by the creditors, has re-assigned the whole of the goods, amounting to £9,200 worth of linens, dresses, shawls, &c., to those parties from whom they were purchased. T. BROOKS, of 106, High-street, Borough, having been called in to value the stock, at once consented to become the purchaser, paying at the time 5s. in the pound on all the debts, and giving a security for a further dividend. This large quantity of goods has just been removed to Brooks's extensive premises in the Borough, and will be sold off THIS DAY (Monday), and following days, at just half the cost. The following are some of the many lots:—

£4,000 worth of linens, sheetings, table-cloths, &c.; the table-cloths, more particularly, being all of the finest damask. The prices to be: for two yards square, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; three yards long, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; five yards long, 12s. to 18s. each; those at 18s. being of the positive value of 50s. Napkins to match, from 2s. 6d. to 12s. per dozen; those at 12s. being magnificent damask, and yard square.

Irish linens, 26 yards for 15s., 18s., and 24s.; those at 24s. having cost 1s. 9d. per yard.

The stock also contains dresses of every description. Cashmere dresses that cost 12s. and 15s. are to be sold at 5s. and 7s. the dress. Splendid plaid, all wool, being reduced to 9d. and 1s. per yard, such as are selling at most houses in London at 2s. and 2s. 3d.

The following are a few lots that require mention:—

Long-Cloths, 24 yards for..... 3s. 9d.
Horrocks's finest qualities, being for 12 yards..... 3s. 6d.
Calico Sheetings, double width, the pair..... 2s. 9d.
Counterpanes, extra size..... 5s. 6d.

Smaller sizes being 2s. to 2s. 9d. each.

Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, the dozen..... 3s. 6d.
1,000 dozen of Ladies' Corded Slips (intended for 1s. 6d. each)..... 0s. 9d.

T. Brooks begs to refer to the extraordinary prices at which former stocks purchased by him have been sold off to the public, and calls particular attention to the present, as the goods to be sacrificed are not, as usual in such cases, soiled or inferior, but are new and fashionable; nevertheless, the prices will be found lower than even on the former occasions of similar sales. The premises have been partly closed, to prepare the goods. The sale will commence at Ten o'clock, on the premises of T. Brooks and Co., 106, High-street, Borough, one door from King-street, the premises extending 300 feet into that street, where are the wholesale warehouses.

N.B.—Persons in the country can have samples forwarded by addressing as above; and any article sent not answering the above description, as to reduction, &c., can be returned.

ELECTRO-Plate Superseded by R. and J.

SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER, possessing all the richness of silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness in wear, manufactured into every article for the table, as spoons, forks, cruet-frames, candlesticks, tea and coffee sets, &c., at one twelfth the price of silver. Their catalogue, containing upwards of 200 engravings, gratis, and post-free; on receipt of ten postage stamps, a sample spoon will be sent free.

R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset-house. Established 1818.

TORTOISE-SHELL Combs.—Prout, Brush

and Comb Maker, 229, Strand, has just manufactured for the prevailing fashion a superb collection of ornamental Combs, which for brilliancy of colour, chasteness of design, and beauty of finish, are calculated to sustain the well-earned reputation of his establishment. The largest and most complete stock of brushes and combs are always to be found ready at this house, of a superior quality and very moderate prices.—229, Strand, London; seventh house from Temple-bar.

WRITING, Book-keeping, &c.—Persons of

any age, however bad their Writing, may, in EIGHT LESSONS, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of Penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Arithmetic on a method requiring only one-third the time usually requisite. Book-keeping as practised in the Government, Banking, and Merchants' Offices. Shorthand, &c. Apply to Mr. Smart, at the Institution, 7, New-street, Covent-garden.

"Under Mr. Smart, penmanship has been reduced to a science."—Polytechnic Journal.

ECONOMICAL Improvement in the Art

of COOKING, by the use of MAKEPEACE'S PREPARED CULINARY HERBS. The housewife economizes, the cook acquires fame, the odoriferous smell of the kitchen creates an appetite when all else fails. They are patronized by that emperor of cooks, M. Soyer. Buy them and try them—they are irresistible. Manufactured and sold wholesale by Samuel Makepeace, Mitcham, Surrey; and retail by Batty and Co., Finsbury-pavement; Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Lazenby and Son, Edward-street, Portman-square; Marriott, Gracechurch-street; Sharpe and Co., Bishopsgate-street; Wood, 88, Oxford-street; Stokes, Strand; Revill, 272, Oxford-street; Finch, Ludgate-hill; Hannah, Newington-butts; and all Italian warehousemen, grocers, druggists, &c.

VICKERS' Ginger Brandy.—After the most

acute medical research, it is admitted that Ginger is one of the most efficient remedies with which we are acquainted; but it was for the British distiller to discover the mode of so combining its active properties, as to produce a liquor acceptable to the palate, while it should be no less efficacious as a remedy. At the Borough Market distillery, the manufacture of this article receives the most scrupulous attention. It will be found eminently useful in spasmodic affections, and for whatever purpose stimulants are required, there are none more wholesome than VICKERS' GINGER BRANDY. The well-known ORANGE GINGERETTE is especially adapted for the ladies; and the CURACAO PUNCH, and LIQUER GENEVA, continue to hold a pre-eminent position.

FEATHER Beds, Mattresses, &c., Purified

on a New Principle, which has been tested, and is strongly approved by the most eminent medical gentlemen. By this process the beds, &c., are entirely purified from every description of deleterious matter, and rendered perfectly clean and wholesome; and the feathers become so elastic and expanded, that if three beds are sent, four are usually returned of the same dimensions. TEYCHENNE, WATERMAN, and POWELL, French Mattress and Feather Bed Manufacturers, by special appointment, to her Majesty, Redcross-square, and Well-street, Cripplegate. Upholsterers, &c., supplied with purified Feathers, Wool, and Hair.

INDIGESTION.—For Sick Head-ache, Gid-

DINESS, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and all the distressing feelings arising from debility and indigestion, STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are the best remedy. They can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet or cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure the jaundice and dropsy, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain period of life should never be without them. Prepared only by J. W. STIRLING, 86, High-street, Whitechapel. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, in every town.

*Caution.—Ask for "Stirling's Stomach Pills," and see that the name is on the stamp.

STOOPING of the Shoulders and Contrac-

tion of the Chest are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed, in youth and ladies and gentlemen, by the occasional use of the Improved Elastic Chest Expander, which is light, simple, easily applied, either above or beneath the dress, and worn without any uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. To young persons, especially, it is highly beneficial, immediately producing an evident improvement in the figure, and tending greatly to prevent the incursion of pulmonary diseases; whilst to the invalid, and those much engaged in sedentary pursuits, such as reading or studying, working, drawing, or music, it is found to be invaluable, as it expands the chest, and affords a great support to the back. It is made in silk, and can be forwarded, per post, by Mr. Alfred Binyon, sole manufacturer and proprietor, No. 40, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London; or full particulars, with prices and mode of measurement, on receipt of a postage stamp.

WHISKERS, Mustachios, and Eyebrows,

produced in a few weeks.—All persons who are bald or otherwise deficient of Nature's adornment—a natural supply of hair—should without delay obtain a bottle of the AROMATIC REGENERATOR, an essential spirit drawn from aromatic herbs and flowers. This delightful perfume has been in use amongst the nobility and gentry upwards of twelve years, and medical gentlemen declare it to be the only specific that will cure that disagreeable disease, porrigo decalvans (being patches of baldness). It also cures headache in a few minutes, and, when used on the heads of children, its cooling influence is such as to keep off convulsions. When used by adults, it will prevent fainting, and the hair becomes luxuriant and curly, keeping and bringing it to its natural colour to extreme old age. Remember, oils have been tried for many years without producing a new growth of hair, therefore they are useless. This wonder of the age, being the only specific that will produce a new growth, is an essential spirit.—Sold in triangular bottles, enclosed in a pamphlet full of genuine testimonials, at 4s., 7s., and 11s. each, Government stamp included. It can be had of all chemists, druggists, and perfumers. If through the Post-office, send money-orders directed to William Grimstone, Herbarry, Highgate, near London. The 11s. contains four of the 4s. size, and will cost through the post 12s., tin case included. The pamphlet sold at a penny each; two postage stamps includes postage. A few wholesale district agents in the country can be appointed by the inventor, WILLIAM GRIMSTONE, in those towns where there is not already one appointed.

A NEW and important Discovery in the manufacture of WRITING INK.—A Fact! An Ink can now be obtained that will flow freely from any pen, and on any description of paper, and is warranted to retain its beautiful black colour in any climate.—Sold in bottles, 6d., 1s. 6d., and 3s., by all respectable Stationers in Town and Country, and by the Manufacturer, F. JENNER, 1, King-street, Borough, London.

HARRIS, Brothers', New Marking Ink.

The best and cheapest ever sold. It is perfectly black, will never wash out, and can be written with as freely as common ink. Each bottle is put up in an elegantly illuminated case, price 1s., forming a handsome ornament, as well as a necessary appendage, to every family. Sold (wholesale only) by the manufacturers, 8, Budge-row, Watling-street; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow-hurth-yard; and by all Stationers and Chemists.

ROYAL Essence of Eglantine.—This well-

known and highly fashionable scent for the Handkerchief, distinguished for its originality, and remarkable for its lasting and fragrant properties, is particularly recommended as a delicate and highly refreshing perfume, especially in crowded assemblies. Prepared only by THOMAS WHITE, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London. In Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. each.

CAMPHORATED Cologne, Tincture of

MYRRH, ROSES, &c.—This elegant and delightful preparation of MYRRH, being made with Eau de Cologne, Camphor, and Roses, is highly recommended as a most cooling and refreshing wash for the mouth. It sweetens the breath, prevents tooth-ache, and a receding of the gums, and by constant use will render them firm and healthy. Prepared only by THOMAS WHITE, Chemist, 24, Cornhill. In Bottles, at 2s. and 3s. 6d., each.

THOSE Ladies who suffer from Nervous

Head-Aches, or are subject to fainting in crowded rooms, should always keep by them WHITE'S AROMATIC PUNGENT ESSENCE, which has obtained the highest patronage. This Essence retains its strength a considerable time, being put in stoppered bottles, enclosed in morocco cases, and is to be obtained only of THOMAS WHITE, Chemist, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, price 3s. each case.

QUININE Pearl Dentifrice (established in

1837).—This excellent Tooth Powder, which possesses a most agreeable flavour, having now met with general approval from its efficacy in whitening the teeth and keeping the gums in a healthy state (being composed of "Quinine" and other antiseptic powders), is particularly recommended to all who study comfort and appearance, by having sound white teeth. Prepared and sold only by THOMAS WHITE, Chemist, 24, Cornhill. In boxes 2s. each.

MIND Complaints or Nervousness Cured.

A pamphlet, just published, containing brief observations on MIND COMPLAINTS, and on the pathological principles by which Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS has CURED 20,000 persons, in all grades of society, from nobility downwards; with cases and testimonials illustrating the successful treatment. The nervous, and those in search of health, should read this pamphlet. Sent to any address, in return for two stamps; or may be had FOR NOTHING, on application to the Author, 23, Doughty-street, Mecklenburg-square (near Guildford-street, Russell-square). At home from Eleven to Three.

. The means of cure sent to any distance.

ROWLANDS' Hair Wash.—This is a

Preparation from the choicest Oriental Herbs, of peculiarly mild and detersive properties. It pleasingly and effectually cleanses the Hair and Skin of the Head of seurf and every species of impurity, and imparts a delicate fragrance. It is particularly recommended to be used after bathing, as it will prevent the probability of catching cold in the head, and will render the hair dry in a few minutes. It entirely supersedes the necessity for using the fine comb, so injurious to the tender skin of the head; and from its beneficial effects on the health, together with the grateful and refreshing sensation it imparts, and being perfectly innocent in its nature, will prove an invaluable appendage to the Toilet, and the purposes of the Nursery. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

THE Consumptive Saved and Restored!!!

The BARON HUFELAND'S PULMONIC PILLS, for Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. These Pills will be found a safe and effectual remedy for these distressing maladies, allaying all irritation in the delicate and susceptible coating of the throat and chest, imparting vigour to the respiratory organs, enabling them to discharge their functions freely, thus overcoming all difficulty of breathing arising from a cold, foggy, or impure atmosphere. Their sanative and strengthening properties will restore the lungs to a healthy state, insuring relief from pain with longevity. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d., by Messrs. Milner and Co., King William-street, Strand; Messrs. Barclay, Butler, Johnstone, Prout, Sanger, Hannay, and all Medicine Venders.

N.B.—These Pills have restored hundreds in the private practice of this celebrated physician.

NORTON'S truly valuable Camomile Pills,

for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure extract of camomile flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by which all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce of the flowers are concentrated into four moderate-sized pills; they are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully successful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headache, loss of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of the skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs; they require no alteration of diet, and their operations will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, regulating the bowels, and in promoting healthy habit, as fully to convince all who take them of their great utility. Persons who have suffered from indigestion for several years have, by their use, in a few weeks, perfectly recovered, which is a convincing proof that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom. Caution.—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

EAU De Cologne.—The Properties of this

much admired, useful, and justly-celebrated Water are so well known, that comment is unnecessary; and the public is respectfully requested to observe that the price is now but one-half of that usually charged for this article. Genuine Eau de Cologne may now be obtained in bottles, 2s. each; or in cases of six bottles for 10s., of a quality very superior to anything of the kind ever yet offered. To be obtained only at F. BROWNE'S celebrated Establishment, 47, Fenchurch-street, London.

FOR Infants, Children, and Invalids.—

PATENT SEMOLINA, highly recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty for its superior nutritive qualities, and from its possessing first-rate farinaceous properties for promoting digestion and preventing flatulency. To be had of all respectable Grocers and Druggists throughout the Kingdom; in packets, with directions for use. Sole Patentees, WALTER LEVY and CO., Manufacturers of Macaroni, Vermicelli, and Semolina to the Queen, No. 2, White's-close, Spitalfields, London.

Patronised by her Majesty,

D. M'INYRE'S Victoria Gingerbread.—To

be had, wholesale and retail, 91, Trongate, Glasgow, in cakes, from 6d. to 5s. each (warranted to keep for many years). A liberal allowance made to respectable dealers (grocers preferred), who may apply for agencies to the above address, post paid.

"It is much superior to anything of the kind."—Glasgow Constitutional.

"It is the perfection of all gingerbread; for a preservative tea-bread nothing can be better."—Renfrewshire Advertiser.

RINGWORM.—Professor Cockburn will

challenge all England to produce a remedy for Ringworm equal to his specific Lotion, for a safe, speedy, and effectual cure. Price of the bottle, 4s., to be had of all respectable Chemists in the United Kingdom; and of Professor Cockburn, 9, Aldgate.

BRITISH College of Health, New-road,

London.—Notice is hereby given, that the new List for 1847, of all the Hygeian Agents duly authorised to vend Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine throughout the world, is now ready, and may be had on application at any of the Agents.

N.B. No Chemist or Druggist is allowed to vend the Vegetable Universal Medicine.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1847.

TO THE LADIES.

Under the Patronage of the Queen and the Royal Family.

The celebrated Manchester Medicine,

ATKINSON and BARKER'S Royal Infants'

PRESERVATIVE, is a pleasant and efficacious Carminative, affording instant relief in, and effectually removing those alarming and numerous complaints to which infants are liable; as affections of the Bowels, difficult Teething, the Thrush or Frog, Convulsions, Rickets, &c., is an admirable assistant to nature during the progress of the Hooping Cough, Measles, and the Cow-pox or Vaccine inoculation, and is so perfectly innocent that it may be given with safety immediately after birth. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose.

Prepared by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Chemist to the Queen. The 4s. 6d. bottles contain seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three times and a half, the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. each. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Venders throughout the civilized world.—Established in the year 1793.

TO NURSING MOTHERS.

DR. WANSBROUGH'S IMPROVED

NIPPLE PROTECTOR, APPROVED and RECOMMENDED by Dr. LOCOCK, Physician-Accoucheur to her Majesty, is the most valuable remedy ever offered, not only for the CURE but the PREVENTION of SORE NIPPLES, having been used by Dr. W., without a failure, in an extensive practice for UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS. They afford instant relief, may be worn with the dress, and ARE NOT INJURIOUS TO THE INFANT. The Public are cautioned against spurious Shields, now manufactured, as none are genuine unless STAMPED WITH THE DOCTOR'S NAME IN FULL, and accompanied with his AUTOGRAPH CERTIFICATE, which is a guarantee that EVERY SHIELD IS PREVIOUSLY EXAMINED AND APPROVED BY HIM.

To be had of Mr. Calvert, "The Hawthorns," Battersea, and of every respectable Chemist, price 4s., free throughout the realm, on receipt of 4s. 4d. postage stamps.

MESSRS. LEA and PERRINS, Proprietors

of the WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, beg to submit the following Testimonials, as a guarantee to the public of the superior qualities of this Sauce, and also to caution the purchasers against worthless imitations, by observing their names are affixed to the metallic capsule which secures the cork of each bottle, to imitate which is fraud.

"Witley Court, Feb. 28, 1846.

"Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure and satisfaction in bearing testimony to the rare qualities of your celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, which has long been an accompaniment to the Royal table, and from its peculiar piquancy, combined with exquisite flavour, is now an established favourite. It is often inquired for by families of the highest rank, who have the honour of visiting the Royal residence.

"M. MALARET, Chef de Cuisine.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

"Conservative Club, Feb. 27, 1846.

"Gentlemen,—At the request of several members of this club I introduced your Worcestershire Sauce, and have great pleasure in saying that it has given universal satisfaction.—I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"SAMUEL HALLAM, Steward.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

"Fladong's Hotel, 144, Oxford-street, London,

March, 1846.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good quality of your Worcestershire Sauce as applicable to all kinds of meat and made dishes, fish, game, &c., considering it to be, without exception, the best sauce in use.

"WILLIAM LOVEGROVE.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the proprietors, Lea and Perrins, 6, Vere-street, Oxford-street, London, and 68, Broad-street, Worcester; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Messrs. Crosbie and Blackwell, London; and generally by the principal dealers in sauce.

ARTIFICIAL Teeth.—Observe, 1, Exeter

CHANGE, Wellington-street, Strand.—Messrs. BIG-NELL and CO., SURGEONS and MECHANICAL DENTISTS, continue to supply the loss of teeth from one to a complete set; their teeth are beautifully enamelled and warranted not to change colour. A single tooth, 5s.; a whole set, £5; cleaning teeth, 2s. 6d.; stopping decayed teeth, 5s. Old plates, or misfits, remodelled and made to fit equal to new. Please to observe, 1, Exeter Change, Wellington-street, Strand.

TEETH.—Mr. Thomas, 38, Duke-street,

Grosvenor-square (late principal assistant and designer to Mr. Moggridge, Dentist to the Royal Family, supplies his new ARTIFICIAL TEETH, highly recommended by the Faculty, being placed without pain on the most tender gums, rendering the extraction of old stumps unnecessary. Mr. Thomas will guarantee comfort in mastication and a pure articulation. For a single Artificial Tooth, 3s. 6d.; a complete set, £3 15s. Irregularities of Children's teeth rectified, and every branch connected with mechanical dentistry at one-third the usual charge. N.B. No waiting. Attendance from Ten to Five. Consultation free.

TEETH, Mineral and Natural, and every

description of Artificial Teeth, from a Single Tooth to a Complete Set, by Mr. CARTER, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, Thanet-place, Strand, five doors west of Temple-bar, where he is prepared to attend all calls in his profession, daily, from Ten o'clock until Five, or by appointment.

Mr. Carter, having for more than twenty years been a practical constructor of Artificial Teeth, is enabled to afford very superior productions at very reduced charges. Perfect and easy fitting, and superior quality guaranteed. Extracting, scaling, and filling to prevent further decay.

No. 9, Thanet-place, Strand, near Temple-bar.

52, Fleet-street.

A NEW Discovery in Teeth.—Mr. Howard,

Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without wires, springs, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges to the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

63, Fleet Street, City, next door to the Bolt-in-Tun

Coach-office.

IMPORTANT Discovery.—An Improved

Method of Placing Artificial Teeth upon the Principle of Atmospheric Pressure.—Messrs. JAMES & Co., SURGEON-DENTISTS, continue to supply the celebrated Incurable Artificial Teeth, placed in the mouth upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure, thereby obviating the use of Wires, Springs, or any Ligatures. They are placed in the mouth, from one to a complete set, without extracting the Roots, or giving any pain (defying detection by the closest observer); the following moderate charges:—A Single Tooth from 5s.; a Set £5. Filling Decayed Teeth with all the celebrated Cements now in use, according to the nature of the cavity, 2s. 6d. Loose Teeth (from whatever cause) fastened. Scurvy in the Gums effectually cured. Attendance daily, from Ten to Six o'clock. A written guarantee given for all Artificial Teeth supplied by Messrs. James, which are warranted to answer all the purposes for Mastication and Articulation.

N.B.—Old plates or misfits remodelled and made to fit equal to new Artificial Plates. Messrs. James and Co., Surgeon-Dentists. Observe! 100, Quadrant, Regent-street, and 63, Fleet-street, City.

FAIR Complexion.—Under the Patronage

of the Nobility and Gentry.—TO THE LADIES.—Wonderful and important Discovery:—COCKBURN'S ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION for removing almost instantly any cutaneous eruptions, freckles, pimples, spots, and other discolourations of the skin. After one application of the Botanic Extract, which must be used twice a day, a wonderful change will be perceived, and in the course of a few days the complexion will assume a beautiful transparent roseate hue appearance. The Extract to apply is of the most agreeable nature, and the first application will prove its wonderful efficacy. Prepared only, and sold wholesale and retail, by the sole proprietor, GEORGE H. J. COCKBURN, 9, Aldgate, London; and Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London; in bottles at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., each; also by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Co., 4, Cheap-side; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Prout, 229, Strand; and of all other Chemists and Perfumers in the kingdom.

KING'S Russian Embrocation for Chil-

BLAINS.—This Embrocation is used by nearly every respectable family in Russia, where it has long been known as a never-failing cure for Chilblains. Ladies who are subject to those irritating and painful annoyances should not now be without it; and where children are so afflicted, it will be found a positive blessing to the entire household; for what's so distressing as to see the little ones suffering morning, noon, and night, without being able to relieve them? In Russia this Embrocation forms an important appendix to every lady's toilet, and by its use the severity of the winter is greatly mitigated.—Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. each, by C. KING, NAPIER-STREET, Hoxton New Town, London, and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom. "Be sure to ask for King's Russian Embrocation."

CORNS and Bunions.—Paul's Every Man's

FRIEND. Ladies! if you happen to be troubled with either Corns or Bunions, you may find immediate relief, and a certain cure by the use of that justly celebrated Corn Plaster "Paul's Every Man's Friend." It has alleviated the miseries of thousands, and restored them to ease and comfort. It can do as much for you without causing the slightest pain or inconvenience in its application. It has been many years before the public, and the testimonials from upwards of one hundred physicians and surgeons of eminence, besides a host of private flattering communications, sufficiently attest its efficacious qualities. Prepared by John Fox, and sold in boxes, at 1s. 1d., or three boxes in one, for 2s. 9d., with full directions for use, by C. King, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

ART-UNION of London: incorporated by Royal Charter.

President—H. R. H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.
The list for the current year is now open. Subscribers will receive for each guinea paid, besides the chance of obtaining a work of art at the distribution, a pair of prints, "The Last Embrace," and "The Neapolitan Wedding," engraved by Mr. Charles Rolls and Mr. F. A. Heath respectively, after T. Uwins, R.A., with a set of engravings in outline from seven of the cartoons submitted in competition for the premium of £500 offered by the Society for an historical picture.

GEORGE GODWIN, } Hon.
LEWIS POCOCK, } Secs.

4, Trafalgar-square, January 1, 1847.

MR. T. MASON, and his daughter Mrs.

J. F. LODER, have the honour to announce that Academies for Dancing, Deportment, and Exercises, are held daily, at their residences, 44, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park; 79, Stanhope-street, Regent's-park; and at the Concert-rooms, 71, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, where all the new dances, including the Valse a cinque, and the Polka Mazurka de St. Petersburg are taught. A select evening class for ladies and gentlemen. Schools and families attended.

44, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.

ELOCUTION.**MRS. BUTLER, Widow of the late**

celebrated tragedian and lecturer, Samuel Butler, receives ladies and gentlemen (on alternate days) for lessons in elocution, Shakespearian and Miltonian readings, elegance and grace of deportment; for the bar, the senate, the pulpit, and the stage, with secrecy and honour, at her residence, 49, Bernard-street, Russell-square.

Mrs. Butler begs to announce for an early period, her dramatic and historical readings, as given by her throughout America.

MRS. BUTLER has the honour to announce

her first Dramatic, Historical, and Original READINGS, illustrative of Elocutionary Expression, as given by her throughout America and on the Continent of Europe. A Sylabus of a series of three Readings and Recitations from the British Poets and Dramatists, commence on Tuesday, the 2nd of March, at the Grand Room, Hanover-square.

FIRST READINGS.—The Daughter of Erin; The Scold, or Before and After Marriage; The Indian Chief's Reply to a Message of Expatriation; Miles Willowear, or the too Precipitate Lover; An Ode to the Falls of Niagara; A grand Historical Rhapsody on the Elements, Earth, Fire, Sea, Air; A Sale of Old Bachelors; The Last Days of Herculaneum, as fearfully pictured by S. Butler; and to conclude with Number One—Hood.

SECOND READINGS, 11th of March.—The Widow of the Great Army; The Upas Tree of Java; Temperance Suggestions; The Dying Slave; Satan's Address to the Sun—Milton; Bobby Tyke, a Yorkshire Story; The Soliloquy of the King in "Hamlet"; Mary, Queen of Scots. To conclude with "The Song of the Shirt"—Hood.

THIRD READINGS.—Ossian's Address to the Sun; The Battle of Waterloo; Hamlet's Advice to the Players; The Young Lady's Petition; The Idiot Mother, &c. &c. To conclude with a Disquisition on the Character of Lady Macbeth.

Tickets may be obtained at the Room, and also at 49, Bernard-street, Russell-square. Admission 1s., and the Reserved Seats 3s. each.

JEWELLERY and Watches are Sold of

the best description at very Moderate Prices, at 33, LUDGATE-HILL.—The STANDARD GOLD GUARD RING continues to attract the attention and meet the taste of the Ladies.—Jewels, Watches, and Old Plate taken in exchange to the advantage of the purchaser.

JACKSON'S unique Ladies' Riding and

HUNTING SCHOOLS, encompassing ten acres, with fences of every description—a novel covered school, surrounding a beautiful flower-garden, giving the benefit of free air, with shelter from the weather, forming a most salubrious ride for invalids at this season. The system is an improved one, and ladies have the peculiar advantage of being instructed by the daughters of Mr. Jackson. Capital boxes. Hunters kept in constant training during the frost.—Westbourne-park-road, Paddington.

NEW Invented Secure Hair Bracelets,

CHAINS, RINGS, &c.—Ladies or Gentlemen requiring their own or friends' Hair made into Ornaments, as tokens of remembrance, are respectfully invited to call at J. LEE'S, Goldsmith and Artist in Hair, 41, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, where they may select from an immense variety of new and elegant patterns, mounted in fine gold in the most fashionable styles. Orders expeditiously executed, and none but the best work sent out from this establishment.

. Charges strictly moderate.

IMPORTANT to Ladies.—The Norwich

COMPANY'S CELEBRATED THREE and SIX-CORD SEWING and NETTING COTTON.—The attention of Ladies is particularly requested to this novel article, as being of the most beautiful fabric and uniform texture of any yet produced; it is wound on elegant reels, with labels as above, in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The Six-cord is more especially adapted for Ladies who are desirous of being accomplished in that elegant and useful art, Netting. To be had of all the most respectable Silk Mercers, Linendrapers, and Haberdashers in the kingdom; and wholesale of the Proprietors, Messrs. J. L. BARBER and CO., NORWICH; and of their Agent in London, Mr. W. W. Tripp, 35, Friday-street, Cheapside.

N.B.—Merchants and Shippers supplied on the most Liberal Terms.

STOCKEN'S Geometrical Newspaper Safety

ENVELOPES 6d. per packet, invented by C. STOCKEN. They are to be had of all Stationers in London or the country. The usual allowance to the trade. Superfine envelopes eight dozen for 4d. For One Guinea, a Rosewood Dressing Case, brass bound, containing two razors, penknife, scissors, tweezers, shaving soap, glass, strop, and comb, with five brushes, for 21s.; Lady's ditto, 21s. The largest stock in London of every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases from 10s. to 100 guineas. Every variety of travelling writing cases, despatch boxes, wellington cases, tea caddies, work boxes, envelope cases, blotting books, ladies' companions, Bibles and Prayer-books with lessons. Stationery of every description at manufacturers' charges. English and Foreign Perfumery.—To be had at Stocken's well known Establishment, 53, Quadrant, Regent-street, next door to Swan and Edgar. Dressing Cases repaired and refitted on the shortest notice.

BOUQUETS of Real Flowers.—M. Ragonot,

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35	1 8 6	2 17 0	35	1 4 11	2 9 10
40	1 13 3	3 6 6	40	1 9 2	2 18 4
45	1 19 6	3 19 0	45	1 14 10	3 9 8
50	2 7 9	4 15 6	50	2 2 6	4 5 0
55	2 18 10	5 17 8	55	2 12 9	5 5 6

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

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